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COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

REPORT ON THE THIRTY-SIXTH SESSION

(29 March-7 April 1993 and
16 and 17 December 1993)

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS, 1993

SUPPLEMENT No. 9

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Part One

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS ON ITS THIRTY-SIXTH SESSION*

Held at the United Nations Office at Vienna
from 29 March to 7 April 1993

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* Originally issued in mimeographed form in document E/1993/29-E/CN.7/1993/12.

Chapter I

MATTERS REQUIRING ACTION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

A. Draft resolutions

1. At its thirty-sixth session, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs recommended to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

DRAFT RESOLUTION I

Demand reduction as part of balanced national strategic plans to combat drug abuse*

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming the Political Declaration and Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session, 1/ in which Member States proclaimed their intention to strengthen policies aimed at the prevention, reduction and elimination of illicit demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Recalling the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control, adopted by the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, 2/ and its previous resolutions on reduction of the demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, particularly resolution 1991/46 of 21 June 1991,

Acknowledging the work that has been and is being undertaken in demand reduction by a variety of organizations and bodies, including the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, specialized agencies of the United Nations system, in particular the World Health Organization, through the establishment of its Programme on Substance Abuse, and other regional, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

Noting the rising trend in and the vast scale of illicit demand for and trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and the illicit supply, production and distribution of such products,

Deeply concerned about the continuing threat posed by the abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances to the health and welfare of mankind, to the political, economic, social and cultural structure of communities, and to the stability of States and nations,

Noting the important role that programmes to control supply have been playing, and will continue to play, in the effort to reduce the illicit availability of drugs,

Stressing the importance of the development, by States, of comprehensive strategic plans to combat drug abuse and provide a focus for controlling the supply of, demand for and trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

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* See paragraph 48 below.

Noting the role that Governments play in facilitating the development of demand reduction programmes which can be implemented by either governmental or non- governmental organizations,

Believing that in seeking to combat drug abuse, the effectiveness of programmes to control supplies would be enhanced by complementing and integrating them with appropriate demand reduction strategies,

Noting the importance of developing demand reduction strategies which are specifically targeted, culturally appropriate, and which recognize the social context of the target groups,

Also noting that voluntary and non-governmental organizations can play a very important role in the development and implementation of demand reduction strategies,

Recognizing that, as drug abusers are often polydrug abusers, national responses need to be comprehensive, addressing a range of drugs,

Also recognizing that there is no single measure sufficient to address the problem of substance abuse, and that a multidisciplinary and integrated strategy involving the application of measures to counter drug abuse would constitute a more relevant and balanced response,

Noting the links between drug abuse and a wide range of adverse health consequences, including the transmission of the hepatitis viruses and the human immunodeficiency virus,

Acknowledging the importance and benefits of regular evaluation of demand reduction strategies and programmes, and of sharing experiences and information on their evaluation and effectiveness,

1. Urges all Governments and competent regional organizations, particularly Governments of countries where serious problems of substance abuse exist or are likely to emerge, to develop a balanced approach within the framework of comprehensive demand reduction activities, giving adequate priority to prevention, treatment, research, social reintegration and training of professional staff in the context of national strategic plans to combat drug abuse;

2. Calls for the involvement by governmental and non-governmental organizations, including those concerned with health, education, law enforcement, the private sector and the community, in developing a range of demand reduction strategies;

3. Emphasizes the importance of collaborative arrangements between international organizations working in the field of drug abuse control, such as the proposed memoranda of understanding to be drawn up between the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and organizations such as the International Labour Organisation and the World Health Organization, which will enhance effective cooperation between the bodies concerned, while fully reflecting their respective mandates;

4. *Encourages* the Programme to continue developing demand reduction strategies within the context of national strategic plans to combat drug abuse, taking into account regional and local needs, particularly in countries where more dangerous forms of consumption are appearing;

5. *Requests* the Programme to give priority to assisting countries in the development and implementation of national strategic plans to combat drug abuse, fully integrating efforts to reduce supply and demand;

6. *Encourages* countries which have expertise in demand reduction to make their experiences and knowledge available to countries wishing to develop a demand reduction strategy;

7. *Encourages* the establishment of a regional and international system for the regular exchange of information, experiences, training programmes and new ideas on demand reduction programmes and policies;

8. *Urges* Governments to promote national, subregional, regional and international cooperation in order to facilitate improved coordination, at the policy and operational levels, of personnel dealing with the reduction of both demand and supply;

9. *Stresses* the importance of targeting potential and actual groups of drug abusers and developing programmes designed to reduce demand and tailored to their needs, including prevention, treatment, rehabilitation and social integration;

10. *Requests* the Programme to assist non-governmental organizations in the preparation of the World Forum on Drug Demand Reduction to be held in 1994;

11. *Emphasizes* the necessity to take into account the existing social and cultural environments when developing strategies to control drug abuse or reduce demand;

12. *Urges* all Governments to provide and support programmes of prevention, treatment and rehabilitation, particularly for youth and those most at risk from substance abuse;

13. *Recognizes* that the use of illicit products may be linked with the abuse of licit substances, and encourages all Governments to give due attention to programmes designed to reduce the abuse of licit substances;

14. *Encourages* the development of strategies of early intervention, especially by primary health-care workers, to prevent and discourage substance abuse;

15. *Reaffirms* the need for Governments to take all appropriate measures to give substance abusers, particularly those who carry out injections, access to the care of treatment services and agencies;

16. *Urges* all Governments to address the problems raised by hepatitis, the human immunodeficiency virus and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, and, where appropriate, to take steps, including increased accessibility to treatment and other approaches, to reduce their harmful effects;

17. Stresses the importance of collecting appropriate statistical data that could be used in the development of demand reduction strategies, and that should be, as far as possible, reliable, valid and comparable, and encourages the Programme to further elaborate guidelines for collecting statistical data and, in particular, data on drug-related deaths;

18. Urges the Programme to facilitate access to and disseminate information received from Governments regarding the development, implementation and evaluation of national strategies and programmes to control substance abuse;

19. Encourages the Programme to integrate its annual reports questionnaire into a single simplified document, coordinated, when appropriate, with other international bodies in order to facilitate timely and complete replies by all Member States;

20. Reaffirms the request to the Programme to disseminate, through the database of the International Drug Abuse Assessment System, the information on demand reduction received from Governments, specialized agencies of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, in such a way as to assist Governments and the organizations concerned in developing their policies to reduce demand, in providing technical support to Member States in the submission of data, and in implementing quality control measures;

21. Invites the Executive Director of the Programme to place special emphasis on demand reduction strategies and initiatives in his report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its thirty-seventh session;

22. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to all Governments for consideration and implementation.

1/ Resolution S-17/2, annex, of 23 February 1990.

2/ See Report of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Vienna, 17-26 June 1987 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.I.18), chap. I, sect. A.

DRAFT RESOLUTION II

*Frequency of and arrangements for meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe**

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting the conclusions of the report of the Second Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe, held at Vienna from 22 to 26 February 1993, 1/

Convinced that it is essential for the Heads of all European national drug law enforcement agencies to meet annually to discuss trends in the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and the action which they may take to combat it,

1. *Invites* the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to convene the Third Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe, in 1995, and thereafter to convene such meetings every three years under the auspices of the Programme;

2. *Further invites* the Executive Director of the Programme to continue to develop cooperation between the Programme, the Customs Cooperation Council and the International Criminal Police Organization, in order to determine how they might cooperate to organize future annual meetings, and how each meeting might consider progress made in the implementation of recommendations adopted by previous meetings, and to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its thirty-seventh session in 1994;

3. *Encourages* Governments to send representatives of law enforcement agencies involved in the investigations of drug trafficking to the annual meetings.

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* See paragraph 51 below.

1/ E/CN.7/1993/CRP.10.

DRAFT RESOLUTION III

Demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs*

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1979/8 of 9 May 1979, 1980/20 of 30 April 1980, 1981/8 of 6 May 1981, 1982/12 of 30 April 1982, 1983/3 of 24 May 1983, 1984/21 of 24 May 1984, 1985/16 of 28 May 1985, 1986/9 of 21 May 1986, 1987/31 of 26 May 1987, 1988/10 of 25 May 1988, 1989/15 of 22 May 1989, 1990/31 of 24 May 1990, 1991/43 of 21 June 1991 and 1992/30 of 30 July 1992,

Emphasizing that the need to balance the global licit supply of opiates against the legitimate demand for opiates for medical and scientific purposes is central to the international strategy and policy of drug abuse control,

Noting the fundamental need for international cooperation and solidarity with the traditional supplier countries in drug abuse control in general and in the universal application of the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 1/ in particular,

Having considered the Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1992, 2/ in particular paragraphs 44 to 52 on the demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs,

Having also considered the valuable recommendations made by the International Narcotics Control Board in its special report for 1989 3/ on the demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs,

1. Urges all Governments to contribute to the establishment and maintenance of a balance between the licit supply of and demand for opiates for medical and scientific needs, keeping in mind the efforts to solve the problems involved, in particular the problem of excess stocks of opiate raw materials held by the traditional supplier States, and the relevant Economic and Social Council resolutions;

2. Commends the International Narcotics Control Board for its efforts in monitoring the implementation of the relevant Economic and Social Council resolutions and, in particular:

(a) In urging the Governments concerned to restrict global production of opiate raw materials to a level corresponding to the actual licit needs and to avoid any proliferation of production;

(b) In convening meetings, during sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, with the main States importing and producing opiate raw materials;

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* See paragraph 87 below.

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to all Governments for consideration and implementation.

1/ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

2/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.XI.1.

3/ *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1989: Demand for and Supply of Opiates for Medical and Scientific Needs* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.89.XI.5).

DRAFT RESOLUTION IV

Measures to prevent substances listed in Schedules III and IV of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 from being diverted from international trade into illicit channels*

The Economic and Social Council,

Alarmed by the continuing diversion of large quantities of substances listed in Schedules III and IV of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 1/ from licit manufacture and trade into illicit channels,

Recalling targets 8 and 10 of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control, 2/

Recognizing that action to prevent such diversion requires a global response by exporting, transit and importing States,

Taking note of the Political Declaration and Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session, 3/ particularly the paragraphs on control of supply of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Reiterating its request, contained in its resolutions 1985/15 of 28 May 1985 and 1987/30 of 26 May 1987, to all Governments, to the extent possible, voluntarily to extend the system of import and export authorizations provided for in article 12, paragraph 1, of the Convention to cover international trade in substances listed in Schedules III and IV,

Reiterating its invitation, contained in its resolution 1991/44 of 21 June 1991, to all Governments to extend the system of voluntary assessments of annual medical and scientific requirements for substances listed in Schedule II to include also substances listed in Schedules III and IV of the Convention,

Noting with satisfaction the recommendations of the Conference on Control of International Trade in Psychotropic Substances, held at Strasbourg, France, from 3 to 5 March 1993, which was organized jointly by the International Narcotics Control Board and the Pompidou Group of the Council of Europe,

Having considered the Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1992, 4/ in particular paragraph 59, concerning the successful operation of the system of import and export authorizations and the simplified estimate system with regard to substances listed in Schedule II of the Convention,

Noting with satisfaction that more than ninety Governments have already communicated to the International Narcotics Control Board their assessments of annual medical and scientific requirements for substances listed in Schedules III and IV of the Convention, and that those assessments have been published by the Board with a view to providing guidance for manufacture and export,

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* See paragraph 87 below.

1. Invites all Governments that have not yet done so to accede to the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971;

2. Also Invites all Governments that have not yet done so to communicate to the International Narcotics Control Board their assessments of annual medical and scientific requirements for substances listed in Schedules III and IV of the Convention;

3. Invites importing States to take more frequent advantage of the provisions of article 13 of the Convention to prohibit the import of psychotropic substances not needed for legitimate use but frequently diverted into illicit channels;

4. Calls upon all Governments that do not yet control exports of all substances listed in Schedules III and IV of the Convention by using the system of export authorizations to urgently consider the establishment of such a system;

5. Also calls upon all Governments for which the control of exports of substances listed in Schedules III and IV of the Convention using the system of export authorizations is not immediately feasible, to utilize, in the meantime, other mechanisms, such as the system of pre-export declarations, to ensure that exports of psychotropic substances are in line with the assessments of importing States and that other control requirements in importing States such as import prohibitions under article 13 of the Convention and import authorization requirements are respected;

6. Invites all Governments to exercise continuing vigilance to ensure that operations of brokers and transit operators are not used for the diversion of psychotropic substances into illicit channels;

7. Calls upon Governments of States with experienced national drug control administrations and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to provide support such as training and information systems to States that require assistance in establishing effective control mechanisms for international trade in psychotropic substances;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to all Governments and to invite them to bring it to the attention of their competent authorities in order to ensure the implementation of its provisions.

1/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

2/ See Report of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Vienna, 17-26 June 1987 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.I.18), chap. I, sect. A.

3/ General Assembly resolution S-17/2, annex, of 23 February 1990.

4/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.XI.1.

DRAFT RESOLUTION V

Control of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances*

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the history of the international drug control treaties and the reasons for their development and adoption, in particular the experience of States confronted with an alarming increase in the abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Mindful of the factors which have led individual States and the international community to rely increasingly on prohibition of the illicit use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances as an important element in drug abuse control,

Seriously concerned at the adverse implications for international drug abuse control if such prohibitions were abandoned,

1. Endorses the view of the International Narcotics Control Board on the question of legalization of the non-medical use of drugs as expressed in paragraphs 13 to 24 of the Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1992 1/ and, in particular, the conclusions contained in paragraph 23 of that Report;

2. Urges all Governments not to derogate from full implementation of the international drug control treaties;

3. Also urges all Governments to continue strictly to limit the use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances to medical and scientific purposes and other special purposes permitted under the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, 2/ that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol, 3/ the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 4/ and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 5/.

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* See paragraphs 87 and 88 below.

1/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.XI.1.

2/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 528, No. 7515.

3/ Ibid., vol. 976, No. 14152.

4/ Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

5/ E/CONF.82/15 and Corr. 2.

DRAFT RESOLUTION VI

Implementation of measures to prevent the diversion of precursor and essential chemicals to illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotic substances*

The Economic and Social Council,

Concerned about the diversion of precursor and essential chemicals, as specified in Table I and Table II of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, 1/ as well as other substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of drugs, from commercial channels to the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Recalling its resolution 1992/29 of 30 July 1992 inviting all Governments that have not already done so to establish effective legislative, procedural and cooperative measures to implement the provisions of article 12 of the 1988 Convention in order to prevent the diversion of precursor and essential chemicals to the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Noting the effective work of the Chemical Action Task Force, established by the Heads of State or Government of the Group of Seven major industrialized countries and the President of the Commission of the European Communities, with the participation of representatives of concerned developing countries and other countries, and its practical recommendations for preventing the diversion of precursor and essential chemicals, which build upon the provisions of the 1988 Convention,

Noting further the need for the provision of financial, technical, and material assistance, including training, to assist Governments in implementing chemical control regimes,

Commending the international cooperation which has resulted from the work of the various international, regional and subregional groups and organizations dealing with issues relating to the control of precursors and essential chemicals,

Noting with approval the dissemination by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme of guidelines for use by national authorities in verifying the authenticity of applications for the export and import of precursor and essential chemicals, identifying suspicious transactions and preventing their diversion to the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Noting also the good progress made by the Programme, the International Criminal Police Organization, and the Customs Cooperation Council in the establishment of mechanisms for sharing information held in their databases,

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* See paragraph 103 below.

Noting that in the *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1992*, it was stressed that the effectiveness of an international network of databases will depend entirely on the data provided to them by Governments,

Commending the effective work of the Programme in developing and deploying a field testing kit incorporating safe methods of testing and identifying designated chemicals,

Acknowledging the central role of the International Narcotics Control Board and the Programme in the implementation of international chemical control regimes, as well as the intention expressed by the Board and the Programme to strengthen their efforts to promote implementation of articles 12, 13 and 22 of the 1988 Convention,

1. *Calls upon* all Governments, which were invited by the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1992/29, to establish effective measures to implement article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, to take fully into consideration the recommendations contained in the final report of the Chemical Action Task Force;

2. *Requests* the International Narcotics Control Board, in the course of monitoring the implementation of articles 12 and 13 of the 1988 Convention, to assist in identifying new diversion techniques, new chemicals that should be regulated, and changes that may be required to counter new illicit methods of using chemicals;

3. *Calls upon* Governments to submit promptly to the Board all information required under article 12, paragraph 12 of the 1988 Convention;

4. *Urges* Governments that have not already done so to contribute the information necessary for the Board to prepare a directory of administrative and law enforcement authorities and a summary of regulatory controls, in accordance with Council resolution 1992/29;

5. *Requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, drawing on voluntary contributions, to provide financial, technical and material assistance, including training, and to coordinate assistance that international and regional organizations or Governments may provide, in the implementation of chemical control regimes;

6. *Urges* Governments to support training and assistance activities by the Programme, and to coordinate bilateral assistance through the Programme in order to prevent duplication;

7. *Calls upon* Governments to contribute fully to and utilize the databases that are being established to prevent the diversion of chemicals, subject to their domestic law;

8. *Requests* the Customs Cooperation Council, the International Criminal Police Organization, the International Narcotics Control Board and appropriate regional organizations, to prepare a memorandum of understanding regarding the exchange of information between their databases;

9. Urges Governments to consider fully and, where appropriate, to apply the guidelines disseminated by the Programme, which have been prepared for use by national authorities in preventing the diversion of precursor and essential chemicals;

10. Requests the Secretary General to allocate adequate funds, within existing resource levels, to enable the Board to discharge its functions under articles 12, 13 and 22 of the 1988 Convention, and in accordance with Council resolution 1992/29 and the present resolution;

11. Calls upon Governments to provide voluntary resources to enable the Programme to increase technical cooperation and assistance in implementing chemical control measures.

1/ E/CONF.82/15 and Corr.2.

2/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.XI.1.

DRAFT RESOLUTION VII

Promoting the use of memoranda of understanding to facilitate cooperation between customs authorities and other competent administrations and the international trading community, including commercial carriers*

The Economic and Social Council,

Deeply concerned about the unlawful use of commercial carriers for the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and in precursor and essential chemicals, as specified in Table I and Table II of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, 1/ as well as other substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of drugs,

Recalling that article 15 of the 1988 Convention provides that Parties to the Convention shall take appropriate measures to ensure that means of transport operated by commercial carriers are not used for illicit trafficking, and that each Party shall require commercial carriers to take reasonable precautions to prevent the use of their means of transport for the purpose of illicit trafficking,

Recognizing the need constantly to improve the capacity of law enforcement agencies to target and intercept illicit drug trafficking, without hindering the free movement of innocent persons and legitimate international trade,

Welcoming the Declaration on the Further National Development of Memoranda of Understanding between Customs and the Trading Community aimed at Cooperation to prevent Drug Smuggling, which was adopted by the Customs Cooperation Council at Brussels in June 1992, and which recognizes and supports the principle of achieving cooperation between Customs and other competent authorities and the international trading community, including commercial carriers, through memoranda of understanding,

Recognizing the significance of the use of memoranda of understanding concluded between the Customs Cooperation Council and international trade and transport organizations for the improvement of cooperation to combat illicit trafficking,

Convinced that such an international initiative needs to be enhanced by agreements at the national level, where the joint development and implementation of cooperative agreements can be most effective,

Believing that manufacturers, traders, shippers, carriers, port and airport authorities and others involved in the international supply chain can significantly cooperate with customs and other competent authorities in the gathering of information for risk assessment and targeting purposes,

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* See paragraph 105 below.

Believing also that such a partnership should lead to the improvement of physical security, the streamlined clearance of persons and goods, and the specialized training of both official and trade personnel,

Recognizing that the cooperation arising from memoranda of understanding may facilitate the use of controlled delivery, to the extent permitted by the basic principles and legal systems of the parties concerned,

Noting that a number of States have already implemented memoranda of understanding at national and local levels,

Convinced of the urgent need to accelerate the process of concluding memoranda of understanding,

1. _Urges_ all States which have not already done so to implement fully article 15 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, by taking appropriate measures to prevent the use of commercial means of transport for illicit traffic;

2. _Commends_ the Customs Cooperation Council for the progress that it has made in developing the programme of memoranda of understanding, and for the memoranda that it has already concluded with major transport and trading organizations;

3. _Commends also_ those Governments which have introduced national programmes of memoranda of understanding, and invites them to share their experiences with other Governments within regional drug cooperation groups and with the Customs Cooperation Council, the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and other appropriate international bodies;

4. _Invites_ the Programme, in consultation with the Customs Cooperation Council and other appropriate international bodies, to monitor the effectiveness of programmes of memoranda of understanding developed at the national, regional and international levels in combating the illicit traffic;

5. _Further invites_ the Programme to promulgate details of memoranda of understanding or measures which have been taken at the international or regional level to implement article 15 of the 1988 Convention, and which have been particularly effective;

6. _Requests_ the Secretary-General to draw up model texts to assist those countries which require legislation in order to cooperate in controlled deliveries;

7. _Also requests_ the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to all Governments for consideration and implementation as appropriate;

8. _Further requests_ the Secretary-General to report on the progress made towards implementation of the present resolution to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its thirty- eighth session.

1/ E/CONF.82/15 and Corr.2.

DRAFT RESOLUTION VIII

Measures to assist in the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988*

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling that the Commentary on the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, 1/ the Commentary on the Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961 2/ and the Commentary on the Convention on Psychotropic Substances 3/ were of considerable value to a number of Governments as a guide in framing legislative and administrative measures for the application of those Conventions in their territories,

Bearing in mind that the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 4/ is a comprehensive document embracing many and varied aspects of combating illicit trafficking in and demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Noting the continuing calls on States that have not already done so to ratify or accede to the 1988 Convention and, to the widest possible extent, to apply its provisions on an interim basis, pending its entry into force for each of them,

Convinced of the great need for and value of a uniform interpretation and application of the 1988 Convention,

Requests the Secretary-General, from within the existing level of regular budgetary resources, to prepare a commentary on the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, drawing upon the official records of the Conference for the adoption of the 1988 Convention 5/ and other relevant materials that may be of assistance to States in their interpretation and effective implementation of the Convention.

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* See paragraph 110 below.

1/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.73.XI.1.

2/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.XI.6.

3/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.XI.5.

4/ E/CONF.82/15 and Corr.2.

5/ See United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 25 November-20 December 1988, vol. I (forthcoming) and vol. II (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.XI.1).

DRAFT RESOLUTION IX

Implementation of the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control*

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 44/141 of 15 December 1989, 45/179 of 21 December 1990 and 47/100 of 16 December 1992 concerning the establishment, adjustment and updating of the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control, 1/

Recalling in particular that the General Assembly, in its resolution 47/100, expressed concern at the limited progress made by the agencies and organizations of the United Nations system towards the implementation of the System-Wide Action Plan, and called on them to incorporate fully into their programmes all the mandates and activities contained in the System-Wide Action Plan,

Bearing in mind that, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 45/179, the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme has the exclusive responsibility for coordinating and providing effective leadership for all United Nations drug control activities, and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs is the principal United Nations policy-making body on drug control issues,

Convinced that the efficiency and effectiveness of international cooperation in the field of drug abuse control depends on the full implementation of all the mandates and activities contained in the System-Wide Action Plan,

1. Reaffirms the necessity, in view of the limited resources at the disposal of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, for all relevant agencies of the United Nations system, as well as other international institutions,to actively contribute, each in its own field of activity, to the effective implementation of the Global Programme of Action, adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session, 2/ devoted to the question of international cooperation against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and to fully cooperate with the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to that effect.

2. Calls upon all entities and agencies of the United Nations system associated with the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control, including the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund, the World Food Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme, the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the

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* See paragraph 135 below.

United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to establish agency-specific implementation plans for their activities related to drug abuse control, and to fully incorporate the implementation of the System-Wide Action Plan into their planning instruments;

3. Calls upon Member States represented in the entities and agencies concerned to consistently emphasize the importance of drug abuse control within the broader context of development, and to ensure that activities and concerns relating to drug abuse control are appropriately reflected, as matters of priority, in their agendas;

4. Calls upon the governing bodies of the entities and agencies concerned to facilitate the implementation of the System-Wide Action Plan by designating an agenda item under which it may be considered at their next regular meeting;

5. Requests, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 47/100 of 16 December 1992, that the Administrative Committee on Coordination give due attention, under the direction of the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, to the updating of the System-Wide Action Plan for the consideration of the Economic and Social Council at its regular session of 1993, and of the Assembly at its forty- eighth session;

6. Requests the Programme, through its network of field offices, to ensure coordination of all operational activities relating to drug abuse control at the field level, in collaboration with field representatives of other bodies within the United Nations system;

7. Invites the Joint Consultative Group on Policy, consisting of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Population Fund, the World Food Programme and the International Fund for Agricultural Development, to further develop its cooperation with the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in order to improve coordination of activities relating to drug abuse control within the United Nations system;

8. Requests the Commission to promote and monitor the implementation of the revised System-Wide Action Plan, and the Programme to submit an annual report thereon to the Commission, starting with its thirty-seventh session.

1/ E/1990/39 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1.

2/ Resolution S-17/2, annex, of 23 February 1990.

B. Draft decisions

2. At its 1089th meting, on 6 April 1993, the Commission discussed its programme of future work and priorities under agenda item 8. It drew up the provisional agenda and list of documents for its thirty-seventh session, to be held in 1994, and recommended to the Council the adoption of the following draft decision:

DRAFT DECISION I

Provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-seventh session of the Commission on Narcotic drugs

At its ...plenary meeting, on ...1993, the Economic and Social Council approved the following provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-seventh session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs:

AGENDA

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

Documentation

Provisional agenda
Annotated provisional agenda

3. General debate: Examination of the world situation with respect to drug abuse, including illicit demand, illicit trafficking and illicit supply:

(a) General statements;

(b) Substantive debate and conclusions.

Documentation

Reports of the regional HONLEAs and of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East

Report on drug abuse, including prevention and treatment

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board (relevant parts)

Reports of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council

4. Activities of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme.

Documentation

Report of the Executive Director on the activities of the Programme

5. Implementation of the international drug control treaties.

(a) Changes in the scope of control of substances;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General (as necessary)

(b) International Narcotics Control Board;

Documentation

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board (relevant parts)

(c) Other urgent action required under the international drug control conventions.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat (as necessary)

6. Monitoring of the implementation of the Global Programme of Action.

Documentation

Report of the Secretariat

7. Review of the results of the high-level plenary meetings at the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly to examine the status of international cooperation against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat

8. Monitoring of the development and implementation of the United Nations System- Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat

Reports from specialized agencies (as necessary)

9. Coordination of drug-related activities and cooperation between the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Secretariat.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat

10. Examination of strategies and activities to reduce illicit demand for drugs.

Documentation

Report of the Secretariat

11. Administrative and budgetary matters.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat

12. Draft agenda of the next session and future work.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat

13. Other matters.

Documentation

(as necessary)

14. Adoption of the report of the Commission at its thirty-seventh session.

3. At its 1090th meeting, on 7 April 1993, the Commission took note of applications from Governments of the region for membership of the Subcommission on Illicit drug traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East, and recommended to the Council the adoption of the following draft decision:

DRAFT DECISION II

Membership of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East

At its ...plenary meeting, on...1993, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of the report of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East on its twenty-ninth session, including the Ministerial-level Conference held at that session, and the relevant part of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its thirty-sixth session, decided to approve the application by Azerbaijan and Uzbekistan for membership in the Subcommission.

4. At its 1089th meeting, on 6 April 1993, the Commission took note of offers by Governments of the region that wished to host the Sixth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Latin America and the Caribbean,* and, following informal consultations among members of the group of Latin American and Caribbean countries and their decision that the question did not need to be resolved at the current session of the Commission, referred the matter to the Economic and Social Council. In that connection, the Commission recommended to the Council the adoption of the following draft decision:

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* See paragraph 160 below.

DRAFT DECISION III

Venue of the Sixth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Latin America and the Caribbean

At its ...plenary meeting, on ....1993, the Economic and Social Council decided that the venue of the Sixth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Latin America and the Caribbean, would be ....

5. At its 1090th meeting, on 7 April 1993, the Commission considered the recommendation by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions that a reconvened biennial session of the Commission should approve the programme budget for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, pursuant to a proposal by the Executive Director of the Programme. In that connection, the Commission recommended to the Council the adoption of the following draft decision:

DRAFT DECISION IV

Reconvened session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

At its ...plenary meeting, on ...1993, the Economic and Social Council decided that a reconvened session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs should take place in December 1993 to approve the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995 and the second and final revision of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme.

6. At its 1083rd and 1084th meetings, on 1 April 1993, the Commission discussed the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1992. The attention of the Council is drawn to the Commission's comments, contained in chapter V of the present report. In that connection, the Commission recommended to the council the adoption of the following draft decision:

DRAFT DECISION V

Report of the International Narcotics control Board

At its ...plenary meeting, on ....1993, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the International Narcotics control Board for 1992.

7. At its 1090th meeting, on 7 April 1993, the Commission adopted by consensus the report on its thirty-sixth session, and requested the secretariat to submit the following draft decision to the Council for adoption:

DRAFT DECISION VI

Report of the Commission on Narcotic drugs

At its ...plenary meeting, on ...1993, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its thirty-sixth session.

Chapter II

SIGNIFICANT THEMES ARISING FROM THE GENERAL DEBATE

8. At its 1086th-1088th meetings, on 2 and 5 April 1993, the Commission considered agenda item 3(b), entitled "Substantive debate and conclusions". The Chairman made a statement outlining three significant themes arising from the general debate, identified in consultation with the extended bureau, with a view to their consideration by the Commission in accordance with its resolution 9 (XXXV) of 14 April 1992. By that resolution, the Commission had decided to split the agenda item entitled "General debate" into the following two sub-items: "General statements", to be devoted to introductory statements of a general nature, and "Substantive debate and conclusions". That resolution provided that the sub-item devoted to the substantive debate and conclusions should be covered at the end of the session, and should centre on a few significant themes introduced by the Chairman on the basis of the views expressed under the sub-item concerned with general statements. The sub-item devoted to the substantive debate and conclusions should lead to the adoption of a text reflecting the main concerns, appraisals and orientations of the Commission with regard to drug abuse issues and the activities of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP). That text, to be drawn up by the Chairman, in consultation with the extended bureau, should constitute the introductory chapter of the report of the Commission, complementing the resolutions and decisions of the Commission.

9. The three significant themes selected for consideration by the Commission under item 3 (b) were as follows:

(a) Transit States: aggravation of illicit traffic and drug abuse as a result of increased transit traffic and the emergence of new routes, particularly in Africa and Europe; and the cost of interdiction to transit States;

(b) Emphasis on demand reduction strategy to complement supply reduction efforts, with particular attention to the subregional and regional approach;

(c) Effective implementation of the international drug control treaties, including articles 12 and 17 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 1/; and the nature and scope of the legal assistance to be provided to States by UNDCP.

10. At its 1091st meeting, on 7 April 1993, the Commission took note of the document containing the report of the Chairman on the three significant themes (E/CN.7/L.1/Add.10, paragraphs II.3-II.15), and welcomed his contribution towards implementing the new procedure. It concluded that since his report could not be discussed in sufficient detail at its current session, the matter should be further dealt with at its thirty-seventh session. The Commission recognized that the new approach to structuring its debate was still in a developmental stage, and that it would be appropriate to further review the procedure to be followed to fulfil the purposes of its resolution 9 (XXXV).

11. Referring to the significant themes that arose from the general debate and to the statement of the Executive Director of UNDCP relating to the activities of the Programme, the representative of Belgium, speaking on behalf of the member States of the European Community, noted that two years after its creation, UNDCP still lacked the managerial autonomy provided for under General Assembly resolutions 45/179 of 21 December 1990, 46/104 of 16 December 1991 and 47/101 of 16 December 1992. The uncertainty thus created for the staff and the financial management of UNDCP constituted an obstacle to its good functioning. The Chairman, reflecting the views expressed on that subject by numerous speakers, endorsed that assessment of the situation. Speaking on behalf of the Commission, he urged the Secretary-General to finalize, as soon as possible, the institutional arrangements for UNDCP.

GENERAL DEBATE: EXAMINATION OF THE WORLD SITUATION WITH RESPECT TO DRUG ABUSE, INCLUDING ILLICIT DEMAND, ILLICIT TRAFFICKING AND ILLICIT SUPPLY

12. At its 1077th-1081st meetings, on 29, 30 and 31 March 1993, the Commission considered agenda item 3, entitled "General debate: Examination of the world situation with respect to drug abuse, including illicit demand, illicit trafficking and illicit supply: (a) General statements; (b) Substantive debate and conclusions". For its consideration of item 3, the Commission had before it the following documents: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1992 2/; reports of the subsidiary bodies (E/CN.7/1993/2); a report of the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme on the activities of the Programme (E/CN.7/1993/3); a report of the Secretariat on drug abuse (E/CN.7/1993/4); reports of the regional meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies (E/CN.7/1993/CRP.3, 4, 6 and 10); the report of the Subcommission on Illicit drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and middle East on its twenty-ninth session, including the Ministerial-level conference at that session (E/CN.7/1993/CRP.5); seizure data on the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for 1989-1991 (E/CN.7/1993/CRP.7); a note by the Secretariat on reports of intergovernmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/CN.7/1993/CRP.8 and Add.1 and 2); reports of non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/CN.7/1993/CRP.9); and the report of the Expert Group Meeting on Assessing Drug Abuse and on Strategies for Prevention and Reduction of Drug Abuse (E/CN.7/1993/CRP.11).

13. All speakers in the general debate presented in-depth reports on the current situation with regard to drug abuse and illicit trafficking in their countries. Although some had achieved notable successes in drug interdiction and prevention efforts, the situation had deteriorated in many countries. New substances of abuse had appeared, the number of abusers was rising, the frequency and size of drug seizures had increased, and new trafficking routes had emerged, notably in Africa and Europe. Several speakers expressed the concern of their Governments at the escalation of drug abuse and illicit trafficking, which continued to endanger the health of individuals and threatened the fabric of society, national security and economic stability. They reported on increased seizures of illicit drugs and the arrest and prosecution of a large number of persons of different nationalities for drug-related offences. In several countries, drug abuse was generated or aggravated by the spillover of transit traffic and the emergence of new routes.

14. Several speakers highlighted the factors that made their countries vulnerable to illicit trafficking, and referred to the negative effects of illicit drug trafficking and abuse on their economies. They considered that drug traffickers were using their countries as transit points because of their weak detection capability and lack of specially trained personnel. The need for further specialized training in drug law enforcement techniques and in the field of prevention, treatment and rehabilitation was emphasized.

15. Several speakers pointed to the vulnerability of African States to transit traffic, particularly of cocaine and heroin, from source countries to Europe. Several countries had been caught ill-prepared to cope with the volume of illicit trafficking and the extent of abuse of a wide variety of illicit drugs. Many African States were currently facing an unprecedented problem of abuse of heroin, cocaine and psychotropic substances, in addition to the more traditional abuse of cannabis. Reference was made to the increased traffic to Africa of psychotropic substances manufactured in Europe, and to a joint initiative by the Council of Europe and the International Narcotics Control Board to counter such traffic.

16. Several speakers described their countries as transit States because of their geographical position in relation to producer and consumer countries. They highlighted the problems encountered by their Governments, including the high cost of interdiction measures, in controlling numerous entry and exit points, as well as land, water and air approaches. Such problems were exacerbated in island States and archipelagos. Mention was made of the need for special assistance to strengthen the capacity of transit States to deal with all aspects of the drug problem.

17. There was concern at the rising levels of drug abuse and illicit trafficking as a result of increased criminality in States of Central and Eastern Europe following the opening of their borders and the transition from a centrally planned to a market economy. Political turmoil in certain areas and the opening of borders between Eastern and Western Europe had provided traffickers with greater scope for the illicit movement of drugs to markets in Western Europe, leading to an expansion of illicit cultivation of narcotic plants as well as the emergence of new trafficking activities and itineraries. Reference was made to measures being taken by the European Economic Community (EEC) to strengthen control mechanisms vis-à-vis non-EEC countries as its internal border controls were removed.

18. As regards illicit traffic in heroin, attention was drawn to the so-called Balkan route from South-West Asia towards Europe, which had expanded significantly as a result of the opening of the borders of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, as well as events in the Balkan region and the emergence of new States following the dissolution of the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. That route had grown into a vast overland and maritime network ranging from central Asia, to Eastern Europe as far north as the Baltic States, to many countries bordering the eastern Mediterranean. Some speakers pointed out that although the branches of the Balkan route were becoming more diversified, the bulk of heroin trafficking was still being conducted along the so-called traditional Balkan route.

19. Of particular concern to many speakers was the continuing spread of cocaine trafficking along routes and through countries not previously exposed to such traffic. The traffic in and abuse of crack cocaine, with its attendant violence, was becoming gradually more widespread in some countries. Many speakers expressed concern at the increased level of trafficking in cannabis, in both herbal and resin forms. In an increasing number of cases, the use of advanced horticultural techniques was producing crops with unprecedentedly high levels of tetrahydrocannabinol.

20. In a number of countries, the traffic in and abuse of psychotropic substances had grown as a result of the diversion of large quantities of those substances from the licit market and their increased illicit manufacture in clandestine laboratories. Attention was drawn to the increase in the manufacture of amphetamines for the illicit market, particularly involving trained chemists in newly privatized concerns in Eastern Europe, with, in certain instances, the manufacture of designer drugs such as "ecstacy". Some speakers drew attention to the appearance of lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) on the illicit market in their countries, and problems relating to the illicit traffic in and abuse of methaqualone in eastern and southern Africa were mentioned.

21. Several speakers referred to the difficulties involved in combating illicit traffic along maritime routes through different countries with long, porous and difficult coastlines and costly surveillance requirements. Traffickers were also taking advantage of established and extensively used commercial routes, including major seaports and airports, where the rapid clearance of commodities was of critical importance.

22. The important role played by syndicates and organized crime in the illicit drug traffic was highlighted by several speakers. Drug-trafficking criminal groups were becoming more professionally organized, ruthless, well-financed, difficult to penetrate and prone to violence. In some countries, insurgent groups were involved in the illicit drug traffic, which was also linked to the illegal traffic in firearms and terrorism. The availability of arms had greatly enhanced the capability of drug trafficking organizations to counter the efforts of drug law enforcement agencies to combat them. Drug traffickers continued to exploit weaknesses in legislative and administrative infrastructures, and were constantly adjusting their operations in order to mitigate or even anticipate the effects of drug law enforcement measures. In certain instances, they recruited nationals of other countries to disguise their activities, and were quick to exploit situations where established authorities and law enforcement activity had been disrupted, and to link up with local organized criminals.

23. The Commission was informed of measures taken by several Governments to counter the worsening trends in the illicit trafficking in and abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. Several speakers reported that specialized drug-law-enforcement and other units had been created in their countries to deal with drug-trafficking offences, and that new programmes had been initiated to cover prevention, treatment and rehabilitation of drug abusers. They also referred to the establishment of central units, comprising personnel from different agencies mandated to adopt and coordinate policies and measures against the illicit traffic and drug abuse.

24. Several speakers emphasized the paramount importance of intensified regional cooperation in combating illicit drug trafficking, and referred in particular to the value of joint action to counter transborder traffic. Reference was made to the positive results achieved through bilateral and regional agreements or other forms of cooperation which had led to the dismantling of drug-trafficking networks and the seizure of large consignments of illicit drugs. Several speakers expressed the view that cooperation in international drug control should be based on principles of mutual respect of sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-intervention in internal affairs.

25. Several speakers emphasized the importance which their Governments attached to universal adherence to the international drug control treaties as a prerequisite for the effective functioning of the international drug control system. In that regard, the 1988 Convention was said to provide an essential basis for international cooperation against illicit trafficking. Some speakers reported that their Governments were in the process of completing the domestic procedures required to become parties to the 1988 Convention. The legislative assistance provided by UNDCP to enable States to become parties to that Convention and implement its provisions was commended by several speakers, who considered that UNDCP should continue to extend such assistance as a matter of priority.

26. Referring to the positive role of the international drug control treaties, some speakers considered that the impact of those instruments on current trends in drug abuse and illicit trafficking needed to be assessed. The advisability of merging the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, 3/ that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol 4/ and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 5/ was mentioned as a means of streamlining their provisions and making them more effective in addressing current problems. Many speakers considered that it would be inappropriate and premature to carry out an assessment and merger of the existing international drug control treaties so long as universal adherence to and full implementation of those treaties had not been achieved.

27. Several speakers gave an account of measures taken by their Governments to amend their penal codes and adopt new laws and regulations to comply with the provisions of the international drug control treaties, particularly the 1988 Convention. Those measures included provisions such as more stringent penal sanctions for drug-related offences, penalties for the diversion of precursors, recognition of new investigative powers such as the use of undercover agents and informants, controlled delivery and mutual legal assistance.

28. Several speakers, emphasizing the strategic importance of combating money-laundering and confiscating the proceeds derived from illicit drug trafficking, referred to recent legislation adopted in their countries to make money-laundering a criminal offence, and to measures aimed at facilitating the investigation of such offences. Mention was made of the directive on the prevention of use of the financial system for the purpose of money-laundering, issued in 1991 by the Council of Ministers of the European Communities (91/308/EEC), and of the introduction of new legislation by the 12 member States of the European Community in 1993 making it an offence to launder the proceeds of crime. The new laws would strengthen existing provisions concerning the laundering of proceeds derived from illicit traffic, and facilitate implementation of the recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force established by the Group of Seven major industrialized countries and the President of the Commission of the European Communities. Reference was made to the model laws and regulations on money-laundering and related offences adopted by the General Assembly of the Organization of American States in the Bahamas in May 1992 in order to combat money- laundering in the region.

29. Some speakers observed that maritime vessels were being increasingly used for bulk shipment of illicit drugs from source to consumer countries. In that connection, a convention to counter illicit traffic on the high seas was

being drafted by the Pompidou Group of the Council of Europe. Its purpose was to implement more effectively the provisions of article 17 of the 1988 Convention. One speaker referred to the proposal of his Government to convene a working group to elaborate uniform, standard procedures that should be incorporated into national law and policy to fully implement the provisions of article 17 at the international level, as well as approaches to maritime cooperation in the enforcement field.

30. Several speakers referred to measures adopted by their Governments to effectively monitor precursors and essential chemicals frequently used in the manufacture of illicit drugs. Legislation had been adopted in several countries to regulate their production and marketing, and to prevent their diversion to illicit channels, in line with the provisions of article 12 of the 1988 Convention and the recommendations of the Chemical Action Task Force established by the Heads of State or Government of the Group of Seven major industrialized countries and the President of the Commission of the European Communities. Specific arrangements had also been made for the exchange of information between exporting and importing countries to facilitate the monitoring of those substances. In that connection, new legislation was being adopted by EEC member States in line with EEC directives on the control of precursors. The Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission and the Council of Europe were developing and implementing regional programmes to comply with the provisions of article 12 and the recommendations of the Chemical Action Task Force.

31. Several speakers described measures taken by their Governments to implement the international drug control treaties, as well as the Global Programme of Action, adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session, 6/ and the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline Of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control. 7/ Several speakers referred to the need for a balanced approach in the fight against illicit drugs, giving equal importance to demand and supply reduction, as well as to the suppression of illicit trafficking.

32. Many speakers pointed to the higher priority accorded by their Governments to combating illicit demand through measures concerned with the prevention of drug abuse, treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration of drug abusers, as a complement to programmes for the suppression of illicit drug trafficking. Most speakers addressed the issue of demand reduction and the need to give it greater emphasis. In their view, any solution to the drug problem required a comprehensive approach and a balanced strategy, and should include both interdiction and demand reduction projects. Many speakers stressed the need to invest equally in prevention, treatment and enforcement. With a view to placing greater emphasis on demand reduction, one speaker referred to the desirability of preparing and adopting a convention on demand reduction.

33. Many speakers indicated that their Governments were in the process of developing national plans to coordinate their efforts against drug abuse, and that those plans were based on policies to reduce the demand for illicit drugs. Some representatives reported that their countries had incorporated the principle of harm reduction within their national policies and plans. Positive results had been achieved in several countries through nationwide, mass- media and educational campaigns to raise public awareness, including special events, with emphasis on programmes targeting populations at risk,

particularly young people, in order to sensitize them to the dangers of drug abuse.

34. Several speakers mentioned the need to examine the conditions in which drug abuse occurred. They considered that social conditions should not be allowed to deteriorate to such an extent that large groups of people, given the hopelessness of their personal situation or prospects, turned in desperation to illicit drugs. In their opinion, slums and ghettos constituted hotbeds for drug abuse. The view was expressed that in designing strategies for demand reduction, due account should be taken of sociocultural and socio-economic factors.

35. The need for demand reduction programmes was underlined by several speakers, who indicated that although their countries were not producing States, they were continuously being used by traffickers for the transit of illicit drugs. An increasing drug abuse problem had emerged as a result, and they needed to rapidly develop demand reduction programmes.

36. Many speakers referred to the new problems facing States in Africa and those along the Balkan route. The recent intensification of those problems was seen in the emergence in those countries, for the first time, of heroin and cocaine abuse, as well as problems associated with the abuse of and trafficking in cannabis.

37. Some speakers drew attention to efforts being made to sensitize professionals in the fields of health, law enforcement and penal administration. Many speakers reported on the improvement of treatment facilities in their countries; others said that they would need assistance in order to achieve such improvements. Some speakers expressed the view that treatment programmes should give drug abusers easy access to health care services, which were best equipped to provide suitable treatment. Improving the health of drug abusers and preventing the spread of the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) were regarded by many speakers as matters of high priority. Some speakers stated that in their countries, treatment was being used as an alternative to judicial procedures, and that there had been a change of attitude with respect to drug abusers.

38. Many speakers stressed the need to increase the involvement of non-governmental organizations, particularly those with a range of activities across the whole spectrum of demand reduction, in the process of implementing demand reduction programmes. Activities to reduce and prevent drug abuse in the workplace were reported by many speakers.

39. Several speakers pointed out that the availability of accurate and reliable data was essential for the planning, execution and evaluation of programmes. It was accordingly of primary importance to collect accurate data on the extent and nature of drug abuse, not only at the national level, but also as an essential task of UNDCP at the global level.

40. International cooperation was considered as essential to attack illicit supply, particularly through projects dealing with alternative development. For many speakers measures to eradicate illicit cultivation of the opium poppy and the coca bush should be pursued, in the long term, in the context of alternative development programmes aimed at providing rural communities with an economically viable alternative to the cultivation of illicit crops. Some speakers stated that developing countries should not become the victims of their own goodwill in eliminating illicit crops, and that consumer countries

should assume their responsibilities and fulfil their obligations towards traditional supplier countries. With reference to trends in illicit supply, mention was made of the increased illicit cultivation of the opium poppy in certain Latin American countries. One speaker considered that it was essential that UNDCP should require poppy or coca clauses before providing development assistance to projects located in areas affected by illicit cultivation, in order to ensure that United Nations funds would not contribute in any manner to illicit production. UNDCP was commended for its efforts in promoting and implementing alternative development projects in the Andean region. One speaker referred to the responsibility of consumer countries in curbing illicit demand for drugs which, in his view, was one of the most important factors hampering the efforts of his Government to eradicate illicit coca cultivation.

41. Several speakers referred to the importance attached by their Governments to the full implementation of the Global Programme of Action. They considered that all States should face their responsibilities and obligations by adopting appropriate measures, and they reported on the concrete activities undertaken by their Governments in response to specific requirements of the Global Programme of Action. Some speakers referred to the high-level plenary meetings to be held by the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, with a view to evaluating the implementation by member States of the Global Programme of Action and making recommendations on improving cooperation in the field of drug abuse control, and expressed the strong support of their Governments for that initiative. The meetings would provide the Assembly with the opportunity to identify areas where there had not been satisfactory progress, to renew its commitments, and to identify new avenues of international cooperation.

42. The Global Programme of Action, and in some cases the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline, had been used as a model in preparing national plans to counter illicit trafficking and drug abuse. Several speakers indicated that such national plans fully covered the orientations and thrust of the Global Programme of Action. Other regional initiatives, such as the Declaration of San Antonio, signed at San Antonio, texas, on 27 February 1992, by Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, United States of America and Venezuela, had also inspired the elaboration of national plans. Many speakers stated that greater emphasis should be placed on the development of national drug control plans as a means of setting out specific objectives and priorities and coordinating complementary programmes dealing with the multifaceted aspects of the drug problem. The implementation of national plans also contributed to increased cooperation between drug law enforcement services and those working in the fields of prevention, treatment and rehabilitation.

43. Several speakers noted the potential of the United Nations Decade against Drug Abuse, covering the period 1991-2000, the principal aim of which was to promote the implementation of the Global Programme of Action. In that connection, a number of speakers referred to steps taken at the national level in observance of the Decade. One speaker, noting in particular the goodwill ambassadors initiative undertaken in the context of the decade, recalled that the General Assembly, in its resolution 47/102 of 16 december 1992, had invited Governments to cooperate with UNDCP in further developing that initiative. Another speaker stated that, if carried out properly, the

recommendations contained in General Assembly resolutions could provide the necessary impetus to ensure a higher profile and greater effectiveness for the Decade. Others indicated the innovative measures that had been taken by their Governments in the context of the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking on 26 June of each year.

44. There was general agreement that proposals in favour of legalizing the non-medical use of drugs should be strongly rejected. Such initiatives would undermine the international drug control system and jeopardize the implementation of the existing international drug control treaties, which constituted the cornerstone of that system. The International Narcotics Control Board was commended for its decisive stance against the legalization of the non-medical use of drugs. Several representatives expressed strong support for the position of the Board, and reaffirmed the unwavering commitment of their Governments to combating illicit trafficking and drug abuse within the framework of the international drug control treaties.

45. Most representatives expressed the strong support of their Governments for the strategy, activities and initiatives of UNDCP under the leadership of its Executive Director, who was commended for his efforts to strengthen UNDCP as a multilateral programme and to ensure the fulfilment of its mandates. Appreciation was also expressed for the foresight and flexibility shown in preparing a strategy for the future activities of UNDCP to enable it to react promptly to new developments and needs, particularly in Africa, the Baltic States, the Commonwealth of Independent States and Western Asia. Recent efforts in the field of demand reduction and the provision of assistance to drug law enforcement authorities had enhanced the credibility and effectiveness of UNDCP in dealing with all aspects of the drug problem, as well as providing alternative development assistance.

46. It was agreed that UNDCP should be provided with adequate financial resources and the managerial autonomy required for its operational success. The role of UNDCP in coordinating and providing effective leadership for all United Nations drug control activities, in order to ensure its own coherence of action as well as non-duplication of activities across the United Nations system, was reaffirmed. The provision of adequate resources was considered essential if UNDCP was to play a leading role as a focal point both within and outside the United Nations, inspiring, supporting and orienting activities and projects of other United Nations bodies, including the multilateral financial institutions, so that drugs would be taken into account as a new dimension in their programmes of work. Many speakers reiterated the importance which they attached to the role of UNDCP as the focal point for concerted international action in the fight against illicit drugs, particularly in the implementation of the international drug control treaties.

47. With reference to activities designed to implement the Global Programme of Action, several speakers indicated that their Governments considered regional and sub-regional activities to be of crucial importance in combating illicit drug trafficking. In that connection, UNDCP was commended for developing subregional strategies to ensure closer cooperation between China, Myanmar and Thailand, as well as between the five countries of the Andean region. Some speakers commended the work of the Regional Centre at Bangkok and emphasized its importance. Others called on UNDCP to formulate a subregional approach along similar lines for South-West Asia. Reference was

also made to government initiatives aimed at developing and implementing, in cooperation with UNDCP, comprehensive national master plans, a prerequisite for a subregional strategy. Some speakers indicated that their Governments had finalized their national master plans for submission to UNDCP.

48. At its 1089th meeting, on 6 April 1993, the Commission approved for adoption by the Economic and Social Council a draft resolution entitled "Demand reduction as part of balanced national strategic plans to combat drug abuse (E/CN.7/1993/L.6), sponsored by Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Japan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Zambia. For the text, see chapter I, section A, draft resolution I.

49. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled "Confiscation of proceeds from illicit traffic in narcotic drugs" (E/CN.7/1993/L.7/Rev.1), sponsored by Cameroon, Malawi, Nigeria and Zambia. For the text, see chapter XI, resolution 1 (XXXVI).

50. At its 1090th meeting, on 7 April 1993, the Commission adopted a draft resolution entitled "Tehran Declaration" (E/CN.7/1993/L.8) sponsored by Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and Turkey. For the text, see chapter XI, resolution 2 (XXXVI).

51. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a draft resolution entitled "Frequency of and arrangements for meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe" (E/CN.7/1993/L.18/Rev.1) sponsored by Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Russian Federation and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. For the text, see chapter I, section A, draft resolution II.

Chapter IV

ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMME

52. At its 1082nd meeting, on 31 March 1993, the Commission considered agenda item 4 entitled "Activities of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme". It had before it the report of the Executive Director on the activities of UNDCP in 1992 (E/CN.7/1993/3) and a report on UNDCP field activities (E/CN.7/1993/CRP.12).

53. Many speakers commended the format and style of the report on the activities of UNDCP in 1992. There was broad support for the strategic directions of UNDCP, illustrated by a three-tiered pyramid showing the distinctions between, as well as the interdependence of, the strategies of UNDCP at the national, regional and global levels.

54. At the national level, several speakers encouraged UNDCP to continue its assistance to Governments in the formulation of master plans. While various speakers emphasized the important contribution of UNDCP in that regard, the view was also expressed that it was Governments that played the primary role in the formulation of national drug control master plans. The importance of the master plan within the regional and subregional context was stressed, and reference was made to a subregional meeting held in 1992 under the auspices of UNDCP, with a view to formulating a master plan for the Andean region. One speaker stated that her Government had recently presented to UNDCP its national drug control master plan.

55. Indeed, as reflected in the second layer of the strategic pyramid, the regional and subregional activities of UNDCP were crucial to the world fight against illicit drugs. The implementation of the subregional strategy of UNDCP in South-East Asia was commended, and UNDCP efforts to develop a similar approach for the countries of South-West Asia were endorsed. Referring to the latter, one speaker expressed the view that the subregional approach being developed should be expanded to give greater emphasis to supply reduction and law enforcement activities. The approach undertaken with regard to technical consultations held over the past year was supported as an effective means of generating regional and subregional cooperation. Several speakers called for greater involvement of UNDCP in Africa, particularly in addressing the worsening trends in drug abuse and trafficking. With regard to Latin America and alternative development activities in that region, one speaker supported the UNDCP objective of providing initial assistance to meet specific drug-related goals, while other funding agencies would provide assistance to meet broader goals in the context of development. Several speakers commended the alternative development activities of UNDCP in Latin America. Its activities in the newly independent States of Europe were also commended, with one Government welcoming its proactive approach, especially evident in Eastern Europe, the Commonwealth of Independent States and the Baltic States.

56. Concerning the activities of UNDCP at the global level, portrayed as the uppermost layer of the strategic pyramid, nearly all speakers emphasized the importance of the coordinating role of UNDCP and the need for cooperation among international bodies involved in the control of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. It was pointed out that in fulfilling its

coordinating functions, UNDCP should take fully into account the respective mandates and the comparative advantages of various organizations. To that effect, one speaker underlined the importance of a rational division of labour among organizations at the global level. It was also pointed out that Governments should emphasize the drug dimension more consistently in the governing bodies of international agencies in order to achieve the necessary degree of inter-agency cooperation. Specific reference was made to the Programme on Substance Abuse of the World Health organization (WHO), and to the need to distinguish between the respective mandates of WHO and UNDCP when pursuing cooperation, as well as to ensure their complementarity of action. Support was expressed for the work that had been launched in cooperation with the Inter-American Development Bank and the international financial institutions. The role of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations was highlighted in the area of remote sensing, as was UNDCP collaboration with the Customs Cooperation Council and the International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO/Interpol) in the area of information sharing. The relationship between UNDCP and the International Labour Organisation (ILO), which had been further strengthened by consultations over the past year, and which was described as a model that could be followed by other organizations involved in the control of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, was also mentioned.

57. Broad support was expressed for UNDCP efforts to develop a balanced approach between its demand reduction and illicit crop reduction activities. Several speakers encouraged UNDCP to increase its focus on demand reduction, and it was suggested that further emphasis on that sector should target activities in preventive education and community mobilization. The Rapid Abuse Assessment System was recognized for its merits in the field of demand reduction. Another speaker, while recognizing the need to channel a higher proportion of resources into demand reduction, also emphasized the importance of continuity, and expressed concern regarding the consequences of any abrupt shift in priorities. The fundamental role of non-governmental organizations was highlighted in the context of demand reduction. In view of the UNDCP objective of achieving a balanced approach, the relative strength of non-governmental organizations in mobilizing community action against drug abuse was seen as a valuable asset.

58. With regard to specific sectors of UNDCP activity, several speakers expressed the view that more emphasis should be placed on the monitoring of movements of precursors and essential chemicals. Indeed, the diversion of such inputs to the illicit manufacture of psychotropic substances was mentioned as one primary reason for increased controls. Monitoring the implementation of UNDCP-funded projects was also mentioned as necessary to ensure progress in achieving drug control objectives. The activities of UNDCP in the fields of legal assistance, in particular UNDCP efforts in preparing model legislation and training, were commended, and it was suggested that such activities should be broadened in future to meet the increasing needs of newly independent States. The United Nations Decade against Drug Abuse was also mentioned as a means of strengthening the commitment of countries in the fight against the abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

Chapter V

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL TREATIES

59. At its 1083rd and 1084th meetings, on 1 April 1993, the Commission considered agenda item 5 (a) and (b) entitled "Implementation of the international drug control treaties: (a) Changes in the scope of control of substances; (b) International Narcotics Control Board. It had before it the Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1992 2/ and the third report of the Board on the implementation of article 12 of the 1988 Convention (E/CN.7/1993/6).

A. Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1992

60. The President of the Board stated that the situation with regard to drug abuse and illicit trafficking in 1992 had been fairly gloomy. The availability of drugs for non-medical use had continued to spread, and drug abuse had become a serious problem in many developing countries. There had been some successes in the fight against drug trafficking and money-laundering, for example, but wars, as well as social, economic and political change, had provided opportunities for increased illicit drug trafficking and profits.

61. The overview provided in the report of the Board contained a critical examination of the proposal for the legalization of the non-medical use of drugs. The Board warned of the enormous and unacceptable risks that legalization might entail for public health and social well-being. In addition, legalization would be contrary to the whole history of drug control, and its implications should be considered in the light of more open borders in many regions of the world.

62. The Board was convinced that drug abuse and illicit trafficking could be successfully tackled through integrated policies, involving an entire chain of countermeasures targeted on cultivation, manufacture, trafficking, demand and money-laundering. The lessons of successful national drug control strategies could be used to strengthen drug control efforts in other countries. Noting the paramount importance of regional and international cooperation, and stressing the interrelationships between economic and social development, on the one hand, and the eradication of drug abuse and trafficking, on the other, he called for adequate development aid.

63. While the Board recognized the need for a better balance between illicit supply and demand reduction activities, it reminded Governments of their obligations under the international drug control treaties with respect to the control of licit movements of drugs. There were indications that certain Governments were neglecting those obligations, and an account was given of efforts made by the Board and its secretariat to facilitate information exchange associated with the control of such movements.

64. Referring to the large diversions of substances listed in Schedules III and IV of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971, he announced the first dissemination by the Board of information on annual requirements of

substances included in those Schedules. Practical recommendations on how to enhance control over exports of psychotropic substances from Europe had emerged from a conference on the control of international trade in psychotropic substances, which was jointly organized by the Board and the Pompidou Group of the Council of Europe.

65. Referring to the proposal made by some speakers to merge the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 with the 1971 Convention, he stressed the practical and budgetary implications of such an operation, and expressed the concern that such a merger might give grounds for certain countries to further delay accession to the 1971 Convention.

66. The second informal meeting of the Board and major producers and importers held during the current session had revealed an improvement in the balance of the supply and demand of opiate raw materials, but that should in no way encourage producing countries to extend their cultivation. He reiterated the Board's appeal to all Governments to restrict global production of opiates to a level corresponding to actual needs, and to refrain from proliferation of production. Governments were also urged to destroy stocks of seized opiate raw materials in excess of short-term medical requirements.

67. He referred to the missions undertaken by the Board in 1992, and praised the openness and frankness of discussions that were held with the Governments concerned. The Board was concerned about the current drug control policy of the Netherlands, and hoped that adequate steps would be taken to bring that policy more into line with the 1961 Convention, in close collaboration with all concerned. The President emphasized the complexity of the situation with regard to drug abuse and illicit trafficking in Myanmar, and called for innovative forms and modalities of cross-border cooperation in the region. He expressed satisfaction with the close collaboration of UNDCP in the programme of work of the Board, and in that connection highlighted the importance of technical assistance programmes.

68. Many speakers commended the Board on the preparation of its report for 1992, which was comprehensive, analytical and objective, which provided a well-balanced assessment of the world situation relating to drugs, and which contained valuable suggestions for further activities at the national and international level.

69. Some speakers concurred with the Board's view that the worldwide situation regarding drug abuse and illicit trafficking had remained grim in 1992. Much attention was given to the assessment by the Board that measures taken nationally and internationally to reduce drug abuse had yet to yield more universally visible and decisive results.

70. One speaker stated that the absence of clear and tangible results of international drug control strategies made it fair to question whether or not the international drug control treaties were meeting their objectives. He felt that a comprehensive evaluation of the treaties should be conducted, and requested the inclusion of that topic in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the Commission. Similar proposals were made by two other speakers who suggested that the different conventions, in particular those of 1961 and 1971, should be merged into a single international instrument. Another speaker thought that any such review should consider legalization of the non-medical use of some drugs, based on a study of the root causes of drug abuse and the limited funds available for drug control.

71. There was agreement with the Board's view that worldwide efforts to combat drug abuse and trafficking had to be sustained, balanced and concerted, and that the impact of those efforts would only be visible in the long run.

72. A large number of speakers commended the Board for presenting a concise but comprehensive summary of arguments against the relaxation of drug controls and the toleration of their non-medical or "recreational" use. Many speakers stressed that whatever the difficulties of drug control, legalization was not the way forward. They supported the position taken by the Board, referring to the contradiction that would be created within existing international drug control treaties, and to the adverse economic, health and social costs that would follow.

73. One speaker reported on his country's policy of separating cannabis from other drugs for purposes of law enforcement, and of emphasizing demand reduction. Twenty years of experience had led to the belief in his country that drug abuse and the associated problems had been contained in an acceptable manner.

74. Some speakers stressed that the availability of certain varieties of cannabis (with an increased content of tetrahydrocannabinol) and their abuse in combination with other drugs argued against its partial or total legalization.

75. One speaker sought to differentiate between the issue of legalization of drugs for recreational use and attempts to industrialize or commercialize coca products for licit purposes. There was a traditional licit production of coca leaf in his country, supplied from areas recognized as licit in the national legislation, and there were other areas that were classed as transitional or as areas of illicit cultivation. He stressed that coca leaf was not cocaine. Both his Government and that of another country with prevailing traditional use of coca leaf remained committed to fulfilling their obligation to combat drug abuse and trafficking. Another speaker stressed that action in the field of international drug control should take into account new scientific developments relating to the industrial and pharmaceutical uses of coca leaf. He would report to the competent international organizations, in due time, on the results of the evaluation, which should not be interpreted as reflecting any intention by his Government to reduce efforts against drug trafficking. Another speaker expressed the wish that articles of international drug control treaties that made the use of coca leaf illegal should be amended.

76. A few speakers expressed strong doubts about the effects of prescribing heroin to drug abusers. A limited experiment of that kind had been carried out in one country, but its negative impact in terms of criminality and diversion of drugs had led the Government to abandon the project.

77. Many speakers reported on their government policies to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking. Some expressed satisfaction that the report of the Board adequately reflected the determination and successes of their Governments in combating drug abuse and illicit trafficking. One speaker wished it be recorded that the Board had not given sufficient weight to his country's efforts, which included, inter alia, efficient border controls and alternative development activities, in the fight against cannabis as well as

other drugs. Another emphasized that his country had succeeded in eradicating poppy cultivation, and in drastically reducing drug abuse and illicit trafficking without international assistance.

78. Two speakers stressed the importance of ensuring that action against drug trafficking should be in accordance with the fundamental principles of international law and respect for the sovereignty of individual countries.

79. With respect to the control of the licit trade in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, there was a feeling that the Board had fulfilled its mandate. Several speakers reported on legislation, mechanisms and structures to control such trade. A few speakers expressed satisfaction that the report of the Board called on Governments of Western Europe to provide the necessary assistance for strengthening drug control administrations in Central and Eastern Europe. They stressed, however, that some legislative and administrative mechanisms were already in place in the region, even though political changes had made countries more vulnerable to trafficking and reduced facilities for effective control.

80. Some speakers commended the Board for organizing seminars related to the control of the licit manufacture and trade of drugs and precursor chemicals, and hoped that such cooperation would continue and be strengthened in the future.

81. Some speakers expressed their appreciation of the efforts made by the Board to achieve and maintain the balance between the supply and demand of opiate raw materials. They stressed the special situation and needs of traditional opiate producers. One speaker said that his country had achieved a drastic reduction in the area under opium poppy cultivation, and in the annual production and the excess stocks of opium, at important economic and social costs. International assistance would be needed to reduce the remaining excess stocks. Another speaker said that his country had publicly destroyed stocks of seized opiates on several occasions.

82. In connection with the Board's invitation to the Commission to consider easing the controls on diagnostic kits containing controlled substances, one speaker favoured lifting the administrative burdens on exports and imports of those kits, whereas another called for caution in relaxing controls.

83. The view of the Board that more attention should be paid to the control of psychotropic substances was broadly supported. Several speakers shared the view of the Board that some countries should accede to the 1971 Convention at the earliest possible date and comply with its provisions on the control of psychotropic substances.

84. Several speakers expressed their concern at the continuing large-scale diversion of substances listed in Schedules III and IV of the 1971 Convention, particularly to West Africa. Reference was made to the responsibility of European countries to adequately control exports, as recognized by the Conference on Control of International Trade in Psychotropic Substances in Europe, which was organized jointly by the Board and the

Pompidou Group of the Council of Europe, and held at Strasbourg from 3 to 5 March 1993. Two speakers said the exercise of such a responsibility had to be matched by corresponding action in consumer and transit countries. Some speakers stressed that measures called for in the 1971 Convention, especially in article 13, had to be used to their fullest extent. While there was agreement on the need to establish estimates of the legitimate requirements of substances listed in Schedules III and IV, WHO had reported some difficulty in the practical implementation of the methodology it had designed to assist national authorities in making such assessments.

85. Some speakers reported that, in collaboration with the Board, they had successfully thwarted illicit exports or imports of psychotropic substances such as phenobarbital, fenetylline and pemoline. One speaker welcomed the fact that large illicit exports of pemoline had been prevented through intervention by the Board in collaboration with some Governments, and suggested that pemoline be transferred to Schedule II of the 1971 Convention. The observer for WHO reported that a joint study on pemoline abuse in Africa was under discussion with UNDCP.

86. One speaker further noted that the role of the Board should be further enhanced to effectively cope with the ever-changing patterns of drug abuse and illicit trafficking. The Board was commended on the strong stand taken in its Report against the legalization of the non-medical use of drugs.

87. At its 1090th meeting, on 7 April 1993, the Commission approved for adoption by the Economic and Social Council draft resolutions entitled "Demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs" (E/CN.7/1993/L.12), sponsored by France, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Madagascar, Russian Federation, Turkey and the United States of America, and "Measures to prevent substances listed in Schedules III and IV of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 from being diverted from international trade into illicit channels" (E/CN.7/1993/L.22), sponsored by Argentina, Belgium, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Czech Republic, Ecuador, Germany, Guatemala, Guinea, Hungary, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Jordan, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela and Zambia, and a revised draft resolution entitled "Control of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances" (E/CN.7/1993/L.21/Rev.1) sponsored by Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Bulgaria, China, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Nigeria, Norway, Papua new Guinea, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America. For the texts, see chapter I, section A, draft resolutions III, IV and V.

88. Following the adoption of draft resolution V, the representative of Bolivia reiterated his Government's unchanging position with regard to the coca leaf, as reflected in paragraph 75 above. The representative of Peru stated that his delegation had supported the consensus as a means of impeding the legalization of drug consumption, and reiterated his Government's total commitment to the international efforts to combat and eradicate the

illicit production of, trafficking in and consumption of drugs. At the same time, he stressed the need for the international community to take a pragmatic and unbiased view of the efforts of certain countries to discuss new scientific, medical, nutritional and industrial uses of licitly cultivated natural resources which served as raw materials for the pharmaceutical industry, on the understanding that such new uses could be of benefit to humanity.

B. Report of the International Narcotics Control Board on article 12 of the 1988 Convention

89. In connection with the implementation of article 12, of the 1988 Convention, the President expressed concern that more than half of all parties had failed to submit reports for 1991 to the Board. He urged Governments to establish mechanisms to permit prompt reporting and full compliance with the 1988 Convention.

90. He noted that guidelines for use by national authorities in preventing the diversion of precursors and essential chemicals had been prepared by an informal working group and transmitted by UNDCP to all Governments. He invited all Governments to apply those guidelines to the widest practicable extent. To facilitate their use, and taking into account Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/29 of 30 July 1992, he again invited those countries and territories that had not already done so to submit the contact addresses of the competent authorities as a matter of urgency. He also called upon Governments to inform the Board of the regulatory control measures applied, particularly to international trade.

91. He welcomed the continuing cooperation in the development of a network of international databases, noting that electronic communication links were being established between competent international and regional bodies, and with national authorities.

92. An account was given of the progress of the Board in its assessment of the adequacy of Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention. The information supplied by Governments would also be used to enable the Board to consider, as requested by the Council, the feasibility of making available to Governments information on the global pattern of trade in scheduled chemicals, taking into account the commercial sensitivity of such information.

93. The President concluded by noting that actual implementation of the working mechanisms available to the international community to prevent diversion of precursor chemicals was now necessary. He expressed the appreciation of the Board for the work completed by the Chemical Action Task Force, noting that following its termination the Board would take up additional activities relating to the control of precursors, as it deemed necessary, within the framework of its treaty mandates and subject to the availability of the necessary resources.

94. Several speakers urged those countries that had not already done so to ratify the 1988 Convention as soon as possible, and to apply in the meantime such control measures as were provided for by the Convention on a provisional

basis. All States were urged to work together in identifying suspicious transactions in order to prevent the diversion of scheduled substances.

95. A number of speakers concurred with the Board's view that the time for planning actions was past, and that countries should take practical steps to implement article 12 of the 1988 Convention.

96. One speaker called for a properly funded global strategy to be developed by UNDCP, working closely with regional intergovernmental organizations, and another invited countries to provide adequate support to enable the Board and UNDCP to discharge their functions in enhancing the worldwide control of precursors.

97. A large number of participants reported that, as part of a concerted effort to prevent the diversion of precursor chemicals, their countries had ratified the 1988 Convention and had taken, or were taking, concrete steps to introduce relevant domestic legislation and administrative procedures. A wide range of approaches had been employed for the control of chemicals, from strict control of manufacture to general restrictions on imports and exports. The enhanced efforts made by a number of countries to enforce strict chemical controls had led to a significant number of seizures.

98. One speaker noted that practical difficulties had been encountered in imposing effective control over some of the more commonly used chemicals. Another speaker emphasized that measures introduced to control chemicals should not impede free trade in chemicals for licit uses or the activities of related industries, adding that such a view had not prevented his country from taking the necessary steps for control. In view of the worsening drug situation, and in accordance with the recommendations of the Chemical Action Task Force, his Government had further strengthened controls by introducing new legislation to monitor the manufacture, possession and movement of chemicals throughout the country.

99. One speaker referred to the success of the enforcement authorities in his country in seizing chemicals relating to the production of cocaine, despite the difficulty of maintaining effective controls. He considered that it should be easier to control chemicals in the countries where they were manufactured.

100. One speaker welcomed the fact that in the guidelines for use by national authorities in preventing the diversion of precursors and essential chemicals,it was noted that control systems varied among countries, and that the guidelines should be applied to the extent that they were consistent with national legal and administrative structures. He pointed out, in particular, that in developing systems of control and administrative procedures, countries needed to consider the practicalities of applying all the proposed measures.

101. Two speakers, in referring to the efforts of their Governments to control the availability of chemicals frequently used in the production of cocaine, called on the international community to recognize the contribution of those efforts to the mitigation of ecological damage caused by the uncontrolled availability of such chemicals.

102. In conclusion, the President referred to the proposal to include a comprehensive evaluation of the drug control treaties as an item on the agenda

of the thirty-seventh session of the Commission. In that connection, he pointed out that the 1988 Convention had emerged from consideration of the provisions of existing conventions, as was currently proposed. He expressed his concern, however, that any further evaluation at the present time ran the risk of weakening current drug control systems, rather than strengthening them.

103. At its 1090th meeting on 7 April 1993, the Commission approved for adoption by the Economic and Social Council a revised draft resolution entitled "Implementation of measures to prevent the diversion of precursor and essential chemicals to illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances" (E/CN.7/1993/L.9/Rev.1), sponsored by Australia, Bahamas, Bolivia, Canada, Colombia, Czech Republic, Egypt, Germany, Guatemala, Hungary, Japan, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Uruguay. For the text, see chapter I, section A, draft resolution VI.

C. Other urgent action required under the international drug control conventions

104. At its 1085th meeting on 2 April 1993, the Commission considered agenda item 5 (c) entitled "Other urgent action required under the international drug control conventions". The Commission was informed that a trilingual cumulative index of laws and regulations relating to the control of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances had been published in the E/NL series for 1992, and that the compilation of competent national authorities under article 18 of the 1961 Convention, article 16 of the 1971 Convention, and articles 7, 12 and 17 of the 1988 Convention was available [8].

105. At its 1090th meeting, on 7 April 1993, the Commission considered a draft resolution entitled "Promoting the use of memoranda of understanding to facilitate cooperation between customs authorities and other competent administrations and the international trading community, including commercial carriers" (E/CN.7/1993/L.4), sponsored by Australia, Bahamas, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, India, Jamaica, Japan, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Slovakia, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay and Zambia. The representative of Belgium, speaking on behalf of the States members of the European Community, declared their support for the principles and objectives of the draft resolution, which the Commission approved for adoption by the Economic and Social Council. For the text, see chapter I, section A, draft resolution VII.

106. At its 1091st meeting, on 7 April 1993, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled "Establishment of a working group on maritime cooperation to promote implementation of the articles of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 relating to illicit traffic by sea" (E/CN.7/1993/L.5/Rev.1), sponsored by Bahamas, Bolivia, France, Germany, Ghana, Italy, Japan, Madagascar, Morocco, Nicaragua, Russian Federation, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela. For the text, see chapter XI, resolution 3 (XXXVI).

107. Following the adoption of resolution 3 (XXXVI), the representative of Brazil recalled that, at the time of the signature of the 1988 Convention, his government had placed on record its understanding that paragraph 11 of article 17 of the 1988 Convention did not prevent a coastal State from requiring prior authorization for any action under that article by other States in its exclusive economic zone. The representative of Argentina concurred with the understanding expressed by the representative of Brazil.

108. The representative of Cuba, in expressing reservations regarding resolution 3 (XXXVI), emphasized that no State had the right, by virtue of his Government's non-ratification of the 1988 Convention, to take regional initiatives or implement the provisions of the 1988 Convention on its behalf.

109. The representative of India placed on record his Government's understanding that, in spite of the reference to "illicit traffic by sea" in the title of resolution 3 (XXXVI), its provisions were specifically concerned with combating illicit traffic on the high seas in accordance with article 17 of the 1988 Convention.

110. At the same meeting, the Commission approved for adoption by the Economic and Social Council a draft resolution entitled "Measures to assist in the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988" (E/CN.7/1993/L.20), sponsored by Argentina, Bahamas, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, France, India, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Peru, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Uruguay and Venezuela. For the text, see chapter I, section A, draft resolution VIII.

Chapter VI

MONITORING OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GLOBAL PROGRAMME OF ACTION AND OF THE IMPLEMENTATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM-WIDE ACTION PLAN ON DRUG ABUSE CONTROL

A. Global Programme of Action

111. At its 1085th and 1086th meetings, on 2 April 1993, the Commission considered agenda item VI entitled "Monitoring of the implementation of the global programme of action and of the implementation and development of the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control". For its consideration of the item it had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the Global Programme of Action (E/CN.7/1993/7 and Corr.1).

112. In introducing the item, the Director of the Treaty Implementation and Legal Affairs Division of UNDCP noted that the General Assembly, in its resolution 47/99 of 16 December 1992 had decided to hold four plenary meetings, at a high level, at its forty-eighth session, in order to examine urgently the status of international cooperation against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. One of the primary objectives of the high-level meetings was to evaluate the implementation by Member States of the Global Programme of Action and to make recommendations on improving cooperation in the field of drug abuse control, taking into account the priority given to that issue by the international community. In paragraphs 1(c) to 1(g) of the same resolution, the Assembly elaborated on the key themes to be discussed at its high-level plenary meetings. They included promoting universal adherence to the international drug control treaties, particularly the 1988 Convention; encouraging the adoption and implementation of legislative and administrative measures necessary to ensure that national judicial systems were compatible with the spirit and intent of the treaties and encouraging States that were not yet parties to apply on an interim basis the provisions of the treaties; encouraging the pursuit of trade liberalization measures which would enhance the trading opportunities of all countries affected by illicit drug production; considering ways to strengthen international cooperation in programmes of alternative rural development; and strengthening international cooperation to eradicate the growing links between terrorist groups and drug traffickers.

113. In order to provide the General Assembly with an appropriate basis for its high-level discussions, the Assembly, in its resolution 47/99, requested the Secretary-General to prepare an evaluative report containing recommendations on measures to be taken regarding the items covered in the resolution and to present it to the Commission, at its thirty-sixth session, for comments. In the same resolution, the Assembly requested the Commission to submit, through the Economic and Social Council, its comments on the report of the Secretary- General to the General Assembly at its high-level meetings.

114. The report of the Secretary-General that was before the Commission was an interim report in as much as it did not take into account replies by some 25 Governments to a note verbale dated 18 December 1992 from the Secretary-General, in which the Secretary-General had invited Governments to

provide information on measures taken at the national level to implement the Global Programme of Action; the replies had been received after the completion of the report in February 1993. An analysis of the replies, however, largely confirmed the findings of the interim report of the Secretary-General and the preliminary assessment of the measures taken by States to implement the Global Programme of Action would not require any substantial modification. According to the replies, each State was placing particular emphasis on specific elements of the Global Programme of Action. The individual initiatives at the national level complemented action and approaches taken by States collectively. They offered, in certain cases, concrete examples of programmes and measures that could be usefully adopted and pursued by other States. Such action and initiatives at the national level would be illustrated in an appropriate manner in the final report to be submitted to the General Assembly.

115. Several speakers expressed the strong support of their Governments for the convening of the high-level plenary meetings at the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly. Those meetings would provide the Assembly with the opportunity to determine areas where there had not been satisfactory progress, to renew its commitment and to identify new avenues of international cooperation in drug abuse control.

116. Most speakers emphasized the importance that their Governments attached to the full implementation of the measures contained in the Global Programme of Action, as a framework for formulating and developing basic strategies for drug control at the national, regional and international levels. Several speakers considered that all States should face up to their responsibilities and obligations by taking appropriate steps to implement the measures set out in the Global Programme of Action and the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control. The importance of a balanced approach, placing equal emphasis on demand reduction, interdiction and supply reduction as recommended in both documents, was stressed by several speakers. It was recommended that States should follow the guidelines and target-oriented approach of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline when considering modalities for implementing the Global Programme of Action. Some speakers presented an assessment of the positive achievements and experience gained from implementing national programmes inspired by the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline and the Global Programme of Action.

117. Those speakers who commented on the interim report of the Secretary-General expressed their agreement with its orientation, content and recommendations. They supported in particular the recommendations that non-parties to the international drug control treaties should take the necessary action to adhere to those treaties and should ensure full implementation of their provisions. Treaty adherence was considered to be a fundamental element in the international drug control strategy. In that connection, support was expressed for the recommendation for States to seek to conclude bilateral and multilateral treaties, agreements or arrangements to enhance the effectiveness of international cooperation pursuant to the 1988 Convention. The recommendations on prevention, reduction of drug abuse, treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration were supported; mention was made of the need to place greater emphasis on prevention and reduction of drug abuse. The recommendations for States to encourage the mobilization of public support and the participation of the community in activities associated with the Global Programme of Action were endorsed. Strong support was expressed for the recommendations related to licit production, manufacture and supply of

narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. In that connection, the joint initiative by the International Narcotics Control Board and the Pompidou Group of the Council of Europe to deal with the illicit manufacture of and traffic in psychotropic substances was commended. Referring to the need to coordinate all aspects of the drug problem at the national, subregional and regional levels, some speakers supported the recommendation for States, with the assistance of UNDCP, to draw up master plans defining their objectives and priorities and determining the steps to be taken to implement national strategies; that would provide a basis for developing subregional strategies. In expressing support for the recommendations on strengthening judicial and legal systems, some speakers mentioned the vital role played by the legal assistance provided by UNDCP to enable States to bring their legislative and administrative systems into line with the requirements of the drug control treaties and to effectively implement the provisions of those treaties.

118. Several speakers reported on measures taken by their Governments to implement specific elements of the Global Programme of Action, and some of them supplemented the information contained in the replies of their Governments to the note verbale by the Secretary-General.

119. Several speakers stated that national coordinating committees had been established in their countries, often at the ministerial level, to facilitate implementation of the Global Programme of Action. That initiative had proved crucial to the coordination of the activities of different agencies with mandates in the field of demand reduction and interdiction. National coordinating agencies had also been instrumental in adopting and implementing national plans to combat drug abuse and illicit traffic. The Global Programme of Action and the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline had, in several countries, served as models and inspiration in preparing national drug control plans and strategies.

120. Several speakers, referring to the priority that their Governments were giving to prevention of drug abuse, described initiatives such as mass media campaigns and other actions to mobilize public support and community participation in combating drug abuse, as well as specific programmes targeting groups particularly at risk, such as street children, schoolchildren and adolescents. It was stated that improved methods for the collection of data on subpopulations of drug abusers were essential to reliable epidemiological studies. Some speakers referred to the establishment of drug abuse prevention centres responsible for assessing the extent of drug abuse and for promoting coordination of the adoption and implementation of measures to curb drug abuse. Special efforts were being made in most countries to increase the involvement of non-governmental organizations, particularly those in the field of prevention and reduction of drug abuse.

121. Some speakers referred to activities being undertaken in their countries in the field of treatment, rehabilitation and social integration of drug abusers. Treatment and rehabilitation programmes had improved in some countries as more resources were provided, following a change of attitude in favour of considering drug abusers as patients. Some speakers mentioned the high cost of facilities and programmes in the field of treatment, rehabilitation and social integration of drug abusers.

122. According to one of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General, States should endeavour to develop, within their criminal justice and prison systems, programmes specifically adapted to the treatment, rehabilitation and social integration of drug-dependent offenders. One speaker referred to the implementation of prison outreach programmes, which would facilitate the implementation of that recommendation by her Government. She stated that her Government had become a party to the Council of Europe Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons of 1983, 9/ which allowed prisoners to spend part of their sentences in their countries, thereby avoiding the overcrowding of national penal establishments. Another speaker referred to the recommendation for States to develop at the national level a system to monitor the nature and extent of drug abuse, in coordination with the International Drug Abuse Assessment System (IDAAS), and mentioned some of the problems being encountered by his Government in that connection. More training and assistance were required to implement recommendations related to IDAAS at the national level.

123. Several speakers mentioned measures taken by their Governments to eradicate and provide substitutes for the illicit cultivation of narcotic crops and to suppress the illicit processing of such drugs, as well as to suppress the illicit manufacture and diversion of psychotropic substances. Some Governments were actively involved in the implementation of crop substitution and alternative rural development programmes aimed at reducing the illicit cultivation of the opium poppy and the coca bush. Efforts to eradicate illicit crops included measures to protect the environment. In some countries there were new initiatives to deal with the damage to the environment caused by drug trafficking operations, particularly at the production and processing stages; in that connection, the need to carefully monitor precursors was underlined.

124. Some speakers stressed the importance of establishing under the aegis of UNDCP a subregional strategy involving Afghanistan, Iran (Islamic Republic of) and Pakistan to facilitate the adoption of a common approach and the effective targeting of illicit cultivation of the opium poppy. Mention was made of a memorandum of understanding that had been signed between Afghanistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran, as well as one being finalized between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan, on cooperation in efforts against illicit poppy cultivation, production, distribution and trafficking.

125. Some speakers emphasized the importance of finalizing and implementing national master plans and a subregional strategy for the Caribbean States. They stressed the need for the UNDCP office in that area to be strengthened in order for it to carry out its indispensable coordinating functions more effectively.

126. Commenting on illicit production and diversion of psychotropic substances, one speaker expressed the need for enhanced cooperation to prevent the dumping in African countries of psychotropic substances and medicines that in the producing countries could only be obtained with prescriptions. He also referred to the situation in eastern and southern Africa, where the country with the main market for illicit drugs, particularly methaqualone, was not cooperating with its neighbouring States to the extent necessary because of its political isolation by the international community.

127. Many speakers referred to the mechanisms adopted by their Governments to monitor precursors frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, pursuant to article 12 of the 1988 Convention and the recommendations of the Chemical Action Task Force. Some States that were not parties to the 1988 Convention were fully implementing the provisions of article 12 on an interim basis.

128. With regard to the suppression of illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, there was agreement that one prerequisite for substantive progress in that area was adherence to the international drug control treaties, particularly the 1988 Convention. Several speakers referred to measures taken to implement specific provisions of the 1988 Convention. They stated that their Governments had concluded bilateral and regional agreements to enhance cooperation in the fight against illicit drugs.

129. Several speakers reported on initiatives taken at the national, regional and international levels to counter the effects of money derived from, used in or intended for use in illicit drug trafficking, illegal financial flows and illegal use of the banking system. Several speakers referred to the high priority attached to the conclusion of relevant bilateral agreements. At the international level, the Financial Action Task Force had formulated 40 recommendations aimed at improving national legal systems, enhancing the role of financial institutions and strengthening international cooperation against money-laundering. Some speakers referred to the establishment of the Caribbean Financial Action Task Force, designed to increase the efficiency of action against money-laundering, particularly at the regional level. Reference was made to the Model Regulations Concerning Laundering Offences Connected to Illicit Drug Trafficking and Related Offences adopted on 23 May 1992 by the General Assembly of the Organization of American States at its eighth session, to be applied by Latin American and Caribbean States. Some Governments had signed or ratified the Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime, 10/, approved and opened for signature by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe in September 1990.

130. Several speakers referred to the legislative measures adopted by their Governments in order to make money-laundering a criminal offence and to confiscate assets derived from drug trafficking. Regulations adopted by national or central banks had contributed to preventing the banking system and other financial institutions from being used for the processing and laundering of drug-related money.

131. Several speakers reported on the importance of measures and programmes adopted to strengthen the judicial, legal and law enforcement systems. Reference was made to initiatives to enhance judicial cooperation through bilateral agreements and arrangements to facilitate the prosecution of drug traffickers and to bring absconded drug traffickers to justice. Referring to the increased threat from drug trafficking syndicates and organized crime, one speaker said that there was a need to establish a common legal space in order to standardize norms and procedures for the investigation and prosecution of serious drug trafficking offences, and to ensure that drug traffickers would be brought to justice regardless of the countries in which their crimes were committed. In that connection, reference was made to the need to establish an international centre for the study of drug crimes to provide support to the justice system.

132. Several speakers expressed their grave concerns regarding the increasing links between illicit drug traffic and the diversion of arms and explosives. They emphasized the threat posed to countries as a result of the fact that international criminal networks, which often operated in collusion with terrorists and insurgent groups, had increased their drug- trafficking operations. One speaker referred to the substantial financial cost to his Government of programmes to interdict drug-trafficking operations along the borders of his country. Traffickers were often equipped with sophisticated weapons and state-of-the-art communications systems. With regard to measures to be taken against illicit traffic by vessels, aircraft and vehicles, which was also the concern of many Governments, reference was made to memoranda of understanding that national customs authorities had entered into with commercial carriers with a view to implementing article 15 of the 1988 Convention. Those instruments had strengthened cooperation with forwarding agencies and carriers and had prevented their conveyances from being used in the illicit traffic. Reference was also made to measures taken to facilitate the use of the technique of controlled delivery in efforts to dismantle drug-trafficking syndicates.

133. Several speakers referred to the importance of the United Nations Decade against Drug Abuse, which covered the years 1991-2000, as a time-frame for effective and sustained national, regional and international efforts to implement the Global Programme of Action. It was stated that a concerted effort should be made to promote Decade-related activities, in particular by increasing publicity and raising public awareness regarding its objectives.

134. Several speakers recognized that UNDCP had a central role to play, not only in coordinating national and regional activities related to drug control, but also in assisting States in their efforts to promote and implement the Global Programme of Action. It should above all assist Governments in formulating and developing strategies and national master plans. States were invited to draw on the technical expertise of UNDCP in their implementation of the Global Programme of Action.

135. At its 1090th meeting, on 7 April 1993, the Commission approved for adoption by the Economic and Social Council a revised draft resolution entitled "Implementation of the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control" (E/CN.7/1993/L.17/Rev.1), sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Italy, Ireland, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United states of America, Uruguay and Zambia. For the text, see chapter I, section A, draft resolution IX.

136. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted revised draft resolutions entitled "Treatment and rehabilitation of drug abusers serving sentences for criminal offences" (E/CN.7/1993/L.16/Rev.1), sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Czech Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Portugal, Russian Federation, Senegal, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, United States of America and Uruguay, and "Coordinated action against

money-laundering with particular reference to control of proceeds from illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances" (E/CN.7/1993/L.10/Rev.1), sponsored by Argentina, Chile, Hungary, Italy and Uruguay, and a draft resolution entitled "Prevention of ecological damage caused by illicit cultivation" (E/CN.7/1993/L.23), sponsored by Bolivia, Colombia, France, Guatemala, Jordan, Nicaragua and Republic of Korea. For the texts, see chapter XI, resolutions 4 (XXXVI), 5 (XXXVI) and 6 (XXXVI).

137. At its 1091st meeting, on 7 April 1993, the Commission adopted revised draft resolutions entitled "Status of international cooperation against the illicit production and sale of, demand for, traffic in and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances" (E/CN.7/1993/L.24/Rev.1), sponsored by Australia, Bahamas, Canada, Chile (on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean countries), China, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark (on behalf of the European Community), Ecuador, Egypt, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mexico, Morocco, Myanmar, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, United states of America, Uruguay, Venezuela and Zambia, "Measures with regard to legal cooperation" (E/CN.7/1993/L.26/Rev.1) sponsored by Bahamas, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Hungary, Italy, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Nicaragua, Russian Federation and Spain, and "Relationship between the illicit traffic in arms and explosives and illicit drug trafficking" (E/CN.7/1993/L.19/Rev.1, sponsored by Bolivia, Colombia, Italy, Pakistan and Turkey. For the texts, see chapter XI, resolutions 7 (XXXVI), 8 (XXXVI) and 9 (XXXVI).

B. Follow-up in the development of the System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control

138. At its 5th meeting, on 2 April 1993, the Committee of the Whole considered agenda item 6. It had before it a progress report by the Secretariat on the implementation of General Assembly resolutions concerning the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan (SWAP) on Drug Abuse Control (E/CN.7/1993/9) and the report of the Third Committee (A/47/710) containing General Assembly resolution 47/100 of 16 December 1992.

139. The Executive Director noted that the role of UNDCP was to coordinate United Nations activities in the field of drug control, and not merely to fund activities of other agencies. SWAP was an important tool to ensure such coordination. To accomplish its purpose, however, the scope and nature of SWAP and the role of UNDCP in its preparation needed to be redefined. SWAP should not only be an information or reporting document, but should also outline major strategic and programmatic future directions for the United Nations system. UNDCP itself needed to take the initiative to make specific proposals for SWAP.

140. SWAP was thus not merely a document, but also a process, with coordination of activities on the global, regional and country levels. The Executive Director recalled the regional consultations held at Beirut and Islamabad as part of the action-oriented SWAP process. At the country level, drug control aspects should be incorporated into existing planning instruments of other agencies, such as the World Bank, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Children's Fund and WHO. UNDP Resident

Coordinators should work in close cooperation with UNDCP field offices, as they did with other agencies on issues such as the alleviation of poverty and environmental protection. Special attention should be paid to introducing drug control aspects into the programmes of the international financial institutions.

141. There was general agreement that SWAP and the Global Programme of Action were two of the basic frameworks for international drug control action. It was recognized that the objectives of the Global Programme of Action were difficult to achieve because the problem was multifaceted and involved the responsibilities of different agencies. On the other hand, SWAP objectives should be achievable and consistent with agency mandates.

142. Given the limited resources of UNDCP, full implementation of SWAP depended on its success in persuading other agencies to take full account of the problem of drug abuse in their work. While certain agencies (such as ILO and WHO) had specific programmes addressing drug abuse, the general situation was not satisfactory. Some agencies had named SWAP liaison officers, and UNDCP and Member States should urge other relevant agencies to do the same.

143. The leadership of the Executive Director in coordinating international drug control activities within the United Nations system was reaffirmed. The responsibility for ensuring the implementation of SWAP, however, could not rest with him alone. Governments that were represented on the governing bodies of various agencies had to be consistent in their approach. One speaker recommended that Governments should regularly brief their representatives to other agencies to ensure that drug-related concerns were consistently reflected in the activities of those agencies. In that regard, the programmes of the agencies must be designed in such a way as to avoid any unintended increase in the illicit production of narcotic drugs.

144. There was general agreement with the UNDCP approach as described by the Executive Director. Some speakers commended UNDCP efforts to promote inter-agency cooperation, and welcomed the technical consultations held at Beirut and Islamabad. Such cooperation was based on a pragmatic approach which should be reflected in the revised SWAP. One speaker suggested that UNDCP should also promote uniform terminology and common principles among the agencies.

145. One speaker recalled that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs should make an annual assessment of the implementation of SWAP, and reiterated that SWAP should be continuously updated to take into account changing conditions. Another speaker noted that the mandates and resolutions concerning the responsibilities for elaborating, reviewing and monitoring SWAP were inconsistent and at times contradictory, and the time-frame involved, particularly for 1993, was problematic.

146. At its 1090th meeting, on 7 April 1993, the Commission adopted two revised draft resolutions entitled "Cooperation between the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and other bodies (E/CN.7/1993/L.11/Rev.1), sponsored by Greece, Hungary, Italy and Poland, and "Support of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme for the World Summit for Social Development" (E/CN.7/1993/L.13/Rev.1), sponsored by Argentina, Chile, China, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Republic of Korea, Spain and Sweden. For the texts, see chapter XI, resolutions 10 (XXXVI) and 11 (XXXVI).

C. Activities of specialized agencies of the United Nations system, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council

1. Activities of specialized agencies

147. The observer for ILO said that his organization was participating in the global fight against illicit drugs in two main areas: the rehabilitation and social reintegration of drug- dependent persons and the development of appropriate responses to prevent and reduce drug- related problems at the workplace. He stated that the strategy used by his organization included carrying out the following interrelated activities: collection of baseline data; review of literature and compilation of relevant material; analysis of the collected data and other material to serve as a basis for the formulation of policy and programme guidelines; development of programme resources; and the development of action plans for staff training to enable demonstration programmes to be implemented and evaluated more efficiently. In the coming year, ILO drug abuse control efforts would focus on two activities: the publication of a manual for policy makers on strategies for developing programmes and for improving rehabilitation of drug-dependent persons; and the preparation of a code of practice on strategies to prevent and reduce drug and alcohol problems at the workplace. The observer for ILO referred to the increased cooperation between UNDCP and his organization, in particular, the mobilization of employers' and workers' organizations to develop drug prevention and assistance programmes for workers. In the future, ILO would be paying increasing attention to the components of national master plans relating to the workplace and rehabilitation.

148. The observer for the WHO Programme on Substance Abuse emphasized the necessity of demand reduction strategies taking on an even more prominent role in national master plans. He said that in analysing the drug problem it was necessary to consider the health consequences of drug abuse in their entirety. Factors such as behaviour that put people's health at risk, acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), adolescent health, the training of health professionals, and the development of national health policies and strategies must be covered. He stressed that, in order for drug abuse control efforts to succeed, cooperative mechanisms should be strengthened and new initiatives, approaches and partners should be welcomed. In his view, it was essential for health-related activities to be centralized in the WHO Programme on Substance Abuse in order to avoid any duplication of effort.

149. The observer for the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) reported that UNIDO was working to develop of the industrial capacity of developing countries and that that would result in an increased standard of living and fewer drug problems. The observer highlighted the areas of activity that were of special relevance to the drug problem, such as alternative development; the promotion of licit drugs by utilizing excess stocks of narcotic raw materials; the strengthening of quality-control laboratories to detect and control psychotropic substances in counterfeit drugs; and the training of technical staff to detect narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

2. Activities of intergovernmental organizations

150. The observer for the Commonwealth Secretariat said that many of the drug control activities of the Commonwealth Secretariat were of an interdisciplinary nature as they included health, legal and educational aspects. Two types of activity received the most attention: human resource development and institution-building. The Commonwealth Secretariat had undertaken a study on the response at the national and international levels to drug abuse. That study would form the basis of an integrated drug abuse control effort. A study on the extent of drug and alcohol abuse in the Caribbean was being carried out by the Commonwealth Secretariat, in cooperation with the Caribbean Community Secretariat. The Commonwealth Secretariat had organized a regional workshop that had focused on problems related to the effects of drug abuse on women and the family. There were plans to develop an epidemiological network to monitor drug abuse patterns and trends in selected cities.

151. The observer for the Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior stated that the member States of the Council were located between major producing and consuming States, a fact that made strong and comprehensive drug control measures particularly important. In all Arab States, national drug legislation had been amended to comply with the international drug control treaties, based on the Unified Arab Model Narcotics Law. The observer informed the Commission that the secretariat of the Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior had recently conducted studies on illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and on the abuse of volatile substances in Arab States. The Council had issued a schedule of drugs under international control, together with periodic regional seizure statistics, and it was currently preparing a unified Arab drug awareness information plan. The drug control activities of the secretariat of the Council were generally guided by the Arab strategy against illicit use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, the second phase of which would commence in 1994.

152. The observer for the ICPO/Interpol stressed the seriousness of the global drug abuse situation. The production of, trafficking in and abuse of illicit drugs, particularly cocaine and heroin, were increasing. New smuggling routes had emerged in central and eastern Europe. Cannabis production had spread throughout Europe and North America, partly through the use of high technology and production techniques such as hydroponics; the quality of the new products was particularly high. The production of illicit, and the diversion of licit, psychotropic substances continued to pose serious global problems. ICPO/Interpol had strengthened its drug-related activities, in part by modernizing its computerized data system and by reorganizing the relevant organizations units. In 1992, ICPO/Interpol had organized several meetings on drug matters.

3. Activities of non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council

153. The observer for the Vienna NGO Committee on Narcotic Drugs stated that non- governmental organizations welcomed the increased attention to be given to the reduction of illicit demand and training in drug abuse prevention, fields in which non-governmental organizations were actively involved. Non-governmental organizations had a diversity of programmes ranging from prevention, education and awareness, to treatment, rehabilitation and social

reintegration. The Vienna NGO Committee welcomed the initiative of UNDCP in convening a world conference of non-governmental organizations in 1994, which would seek to mobilize the support of all sectors of society to combat drug use. The observer for the Vienna NGO Committee stressed that UNDCP must be acknowledged as the coordinator of unified action in reducing demand for illicit drugs.

154. The observer for the International Council on Alcohol and Addictions pointed out that it provided a framework for non-governmental action in tackling drug problems. She welcomed the stronger emphasis of UNDCP on demand reduction, involving a balanced programme of both supply and demand reduction which substantially increased the potential for partnership with non-governmental organizations at both national and international level. Of particular importance was the fact that the activities of the International Council on Alcohol and Addictions, increasingly supported by UNDCP, had brought both governmental and non-governmental organizations together in pursuit of a common goal.

155. The observer for the International Institute for Prevention of Drug Abuse spoke about the evaluation activities that the Institute had carried out. He said that local non- governmental groups should be assisted in mobilizing civilians to counter drugs and organize activities.

D. Subsidiary bodies

156. During the consideration of agenda item 6 by the Committee of the Whole, at its 1st meeting, on 31 March 1993, the Executive Director reviewed the purpose and functions of the meetings of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission and pointed to the important role that they played at the regional level in enhancing operational cooperation and coordination in combating the illicit drug traffic. He emphasized the need for such meetings to continue to address, in a concrete manner, technical matters related to combating the illicit drug traffic at the national and regional levels. He highlighted measures initiated to organize such meetings in cooperation with the Customs Cooperation Council and ICPO/Interpol.

157. Several speakers reiterated the importance of the meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA) and meetings of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East. They considered that, at such a critical time, when illicit drug traffic was escalating, it was important to continue to provide heads of national drug law enforcement agencies with a forum in which they could address drug law enforcement matters at the regional level. The HONLEA meetings provided an important mechanism for the enhancement of cooperation and coordination involving regional and subregional initiatives targeting illicit drug traffic. Some speakers referred to the need to examine further the frequency of the meetings of the subsidiary bodies in order to free resources for holding other regional meetings on other important subjects, such as demand reduction. Other speakers emphasized the need to retain the annual meetings in each region.

158. Several proposals were made to improve the organization and content of future meetings of HONLEA and of the Subcommission. It was important for such meetings to be attended by heads of national drug law enforcement agencies and by representatives of other law enforcement agencies involved in combating the illicit drug traffic. There was agreement that such meetings should continue to be technical in nature, and that their focus on drug law enforcement should be enhanced. It was not considered appropriate for workshops on demand reduction to be part of the agenda of HONLEA meetings. It was suggested that the agenda of each meeting should be circulated well before the meeting took place. The meetings should be organized so as to allocate more time to addressing, through working groups, the critical issues facing each region, and less time to making statements on the current drug trafficking situation, which should be the subject of written country reports. It was also suggested that issues to be discussed by working groups should be established well in advance. Documentation and presentations to guide the working groups in their deliberations should be prepared and, where appropriate and feasible, circulated to participants prior to each meeting in order to stimulate more active exchanges between law enforcement agencies. The discussion should be more focused, more action-oriented. The time allocated to the presentation of general statements should be limited; and the focus of such statements should be measures taken at the national level to implement recommendations of previous meetings.

159. The Commission reviewed the reports of the subsidiary bodies and endorsed their recommendations. Most of the recommendations were addressed to States in the different regions.

160. The representative of the Republic of Korea reiterated the offer of his Government to act as host to the Eighteenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific, in 1993. The Commission was informed of the offer of the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic to act as host to the thirtieth session of the Subcommission on Illicit Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East. The Commission took note of the separate offers by the Government of Cuba and the Government of the Dominican Republic to act as host to the Sixth Meeting of Heads of National drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Latin America and the Caribbean, and concluded that the matter should be referred to the Economic and social Council for further consideration. In that connection, following informal consultations among members of the group of Latin American and Caribbean countries, the Commission approved for adoption by the Council a draft decision entitled "Venue of the Sixth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Latin America and the Caribbean". For the text, see chapter I, section B, draft decision III.

161. Pursuant to a request by the fifth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Latin America and the Caribbean, the Commission considered a proposal to change the title of the Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Latin America and the Caribbean, to the Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Western Hemisphere. Following its consideration of the matter and informal consultations among members of the group of Latin American and Caribbean countries, the Commission concluded that the existing title of the Meeting should be retained.

Chapter VII

ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY MATTERS

162. At its 2nd meeting, on 1 April 1993, the Committee of the Whole considered agenda item 7, entitled "Administrative and budgetary matters". It had before it the report of the Executive Director on the proposed revision of the programme budget for the biennium 1992- 1993 and the proposed outline for the biennium 1994-1995 of the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (E/CN.7/1993/5), a note by the Executive Director on the synchronization of the programme budget cycle of the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (E/CN.7/1993/5/Add.1), a financial report of the Executive Director on operational activities in 1992 (E/CN.7/1993/5/Add.2), a note on administrative arrangements for the International Narcotics Control Board (E/CN.7/1993/10), the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the administrative and programme support costs of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, covering the revised estimates for the biennium 1992-1993 and the proposed outline for the biennium 1994-1995 (E/CN.7/1993/11), a note by the Executive Director containing a detailed breakdown of ongoing projects for the biennium 1992-1993 (E/CN.7/1993/CRP.14) and a report of the Executive Director on operational activities in 1992 (E/CN.7/1993/CRP.12).

163. In introducing the item, the Director of the Treaty Implementation and Legal Affairs Division of UNDCP provided additional information on the financial situation of the programme and summarized the proposals of the Executive Director. The representative of Mexico, on behalf of the outgoing Chairman of the thirty-fifth session of the Commission, made an oral report on the outcome of the informal consultations which had taken place on 18 November 1992 among the member States of the Commission to discuss the revised budget estimates for the biennium 1992-1993 in accordance with Commission resolution 13 (XXXV) of 15 April 1992. The report stressed the participation of more than 40 delegations from all the regional groups and the substantive nature of the discussions. Similarly, the consultations were described as an initial and positive exercise aimed at achieving full participation by the Member States in the budgetary process. The Secretariat replied to questions posed by a number of speakers on specific items in the programme budget.

164. Although UNDCP was commended for the quality of its documentation, which was better than in the previous year, many speakers considered that there was still room for improvement. Some speakers emphasized the need for the legislative authority, and in particular the mandates given in the Global Programme of Action, to be linked to the activities proposed in the programme budget document. A statement was made on behalf of the Group of 77, with the support of various other States, urging UNDCP to comply fully with paragraph 3 of Commission resolution 13 (XXXV), relating to the documentation to be submitted by UNDCP in the programme budget process, reflecting in particular, the observations made by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. One speaker explained that UNDCP could not comply fully with paragraph 3 of resolution 13 (XXXV). Some speakers regretted that there appeared to have been a breakdown in communications between the Advisory Committee and UNDCP, which had probably led to certain misunderstandings

reflected in the report of the Advisory Committee. UNDCP should take into account the needs of both donor and recipient countries. Several speakers stressed the need to include in the budget document descriptions of the general criteria to be applied by the Executive Director in the utilization of resources, as well as indicators for the evaluation of expected results and for each trust fund created from voluntary contributions for specific purposes.

165. Some speakers noted with concern that the overall relative share of resources available for technical cooperation in the Latin American and Caribbean region had declined to 40.8 per cent of the total estimates for the biennium. Other speakers expressed the wish that Africa should benefit from a higher priority in the allocation of resources, and one pointed out that the technical cooperation programme of UNDCP should be more equitably distributed among the regions, taking into account the specific problems of each State. A number of speakers commended the Secretariat for the preparation of the revised programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 and the proposed outline for the biennium 1994-1995, and expressed their satisfaction with the envisaged changes in the distribution of resources between the regions and sectors, and with the proposed increase in activities in view of developments in the European region. Other speakers stressed the importance of appropriate allocation of resources among the regions to allow UNDCP to tackle the drug problem where action was necessary, taking into account new phenomena and tendencies and the need for suitable prevention measures. In that connection, some speakers stressed the needs of the African region and called upon UNDCP to increase its assistance accordingly. .

166. One speaker, supported by several others, said that his country did not favour increasing politicization of the budget approval process, which could have a negative influence and lead to more earmarking of voluntary contributions to specific purposes. Narcotics-related assistance was distinct from general development cooperation.

167. In response to questions raised by some speakers on the reporting of trust funds and sources of funding, a representative of the Secretariat stated that no trust funds had been established during the reporting period. For additional information on special-purpose and general-purpose contributions, he referred to the note by the Executive Director containing a detailed breakdown of ongoing projects for the biennium 1992-1993 (E/CN.7/1993/CRP.14). In accordance with a ruling received from the office of the Controller of the United Nations, special-purpose contributions would be administered in subaccounts rather than in newly established trust funds. In response to requests for further information, the Secretariat confirmed that additional and detailed information on ongoing projects funded from special-purpose and general-purpose contributions would be made available in the context of the forthcoming proposed programme budget for 1994-1995. The proposed programme support mechanism was outlined by the Secretariat, which noted that the new mechanism aimed at sharing the cost of the administrative burden equitably between the sources of funding and between projects.

168. Concerning the synchronization of the budget cycle, most speakers expressed the preference of their Governments for option C (a reconvened biennial session of the Commission in December to approve the programme budget) contained in the note by the Executive Director, an option recommended by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. Some

speakers indicated that they could support option C, but only if additional costs would be redeployed from within existing resources. One speaker, expressing concern at the proliferation of meetings, stated that his Government would prefer option A (a delayed session of the Commission in late April), as it would have difficulty in approving additional resources over and above the approved level for that purpose for the biennium 1992-1993.

169. The proposed budget outline for the biennium 1994-1995 was welcomed as a useful tool by all speakers.

170. At its 1090th meeting, on 7 April 1993, the Commission adopted revised draft resolutions entitled "Revision of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 and proposed outline for the biennium 1994-1995 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme" (E/CN.7/1993/L.2/Rev.1), sponsored by Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Finland, Madagascar, Netherlands, Philippines, Poland, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Zambia, and "Format and methodology for the biennial programme budget and outline of the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme" (E/CN.7/1993/L.3/Rev.1), sponsored by Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Finland, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Sweden and Turkey. For the texts, see chapter XI, resolutions 12 (XXXVI) and 13 (XXXVI).

171. Following the adoption resolution 13 (XXXVI), the representative of the United States placed on record that her delegation would have preferred option A as contained in the note of the Executive Director on the synchronization of the programme budget cycle of the Fund of UNDCP, and therefore dissociated itself from the choice of option C in resolution 13 (XXXVI).

Chapter VIII

DRAFT AGENDA OF THE NEXT SESSION AND FUTURE WORK

172. At its 1089th meeting, on 6 April 1993, the Commission considered agenda item 8 entitled "Draft agenda of the next session and future work". It had before it a note by the Secretariat (E/CN.7/1993/8) containing a draft provisional agenda for its thirty-seventh session. The Commission also considered questions concerning the content and presentation of documentation and reporting procedures used by its subsidiary bodies. With regard to such procedures, the Commission approved the current practice outlined in paragraphs 7-11 of the note by the Secretariat.

173. A large number of speakers favoured amending the provisional agenda by introducing a specific item under which the Commission could review the results of the four high-level plenary meetings to be held by the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session to examine the implementation of the Global Programme of Action and international cooperation in that connection. One speaker mentioned that monitoring of the Global Programme of Action by the Commission in the future should clearly reflect both implementation by States and international cooperation among them.

174. There was also consensus on including a separate agenda item to permit an in-depth discussion of demand reduction. Under the agenda item, a special report on national strategies and international cooperation in that field could be considered. The results of regional conferences on demand reduction could also be examined. Some speakers stressed the importance of adopting a balanced approach between supply and demand reduction. While emphasis was given to demand reduction, it should not be done at the expense of other aspects of drug control efforts.

175. It was understood that, apart from the documentation for the thirty-seventh session foreseen in paragraph 5 of the note by the Secretariat, additional background information would be furnished as required, often in conference room papers. One representative mentioned the need to analyse and report all significant data on illicit traffic furnished to the Secretariat. It was emphasized that the documentation would need to be prepared and to be made available in a timely manner.

176. The general debate introduced recently by the Commission as an agenda item could be further refined. It was necessary to ensure that general statements led to a more focused debate on substantive issues. That might be achieved if participants circulated written statements reflecting the general drug abuse situation in their countries and restricted oral statements to more specific details. Under those circumstances, a maximum of two days (four sessions) should be sufficient for the Commission to complete the general debate, especially if the rule on a maximum ten-minute intervention established in Commission resolution 9 (XXXV) was strictly enforced, as it should be.

177. The early identification of special themes for discussion at a given session of the Commission could also be invaluable in guiding both the general and the substantive debate. In that connection, it was considered useful for

the Programme to consult informally with delegations at least three months prior to a session of the Commission in order to select themes for particular consideration, and possibly themes that could be the subject of draft resolutions. Such consultations could be instituted by UNDCP, if possible with the participation of the Chairman, and should involve permanent missions at Vienna. States members of the Commission not represented at Vienna should be kept informed of the results of those consultations, and the results should be reflected in the annotations to the provisional agenda.

178. While it did not seem feasible to identify and circulate in advance of a session a limited number of draft resolutions (as was done by one specialized agency), the system by which the Commission examined and adopted its resolutions needed to be reviewed and streamlined. In parallel to the advance identification of specific themes referred to in the preceding paragraph, it was proposed that the deadline for submission of draft resolutions should be the close of business of the third day of the session (usually a Wednesday), thus permitting ample time for the distribution of draft texts in all languages and subsequent negotiations among delegations. Since prior examination of draft resolutions in the Committee of the Whole had proved useful, at least two days should be reserved for that purpose if necessary.

179. One representative, referring to the large number of resolutions that would be considered for adoption at the current session, and expressing doubts as to the usefulness of many of them, pointed out that a well-focused debate and a concise conclusion in the report could often have the same effect as a resolution.

180. One speaker emphasized the growing importance of the demand reduction issue since the World Ministerial Summit to Reduce the Demand for Drugs and to Combat the Cocaine Threat, held in London from 9 to 11 April 1990 (A/45/262, annex), and the increased attention the Commission had decided to give to it. He stressed the need to schedule regional meetings on demand reduction organized along lines similar to the regional meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies. He invited the Executive Director of UNDCP to keep that question under review. In addition, he drew attention to the usefulness of receiving at the thirty-seventh session, under the new agenda item on demand reduction, a report on progress achieved with respect to various decisions taken and mandates established by the World Ministerial Summit.

181. Several speakers referred to the need to refine further the work methods of the Commission. It was noted that the Commission and the Programme had developed, in a reasonably short time, a good working arrangement for dialogue between them and that that system for communication needed to be further developed. In that context, the role of the Commission in giving policy guidance to the Programme needed to be further defined.

Chapter IX

ADOPTION OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON ITS THIRTY-SIXTH SESSION

182. At its 1091st meeting, on 7 April 1993, the Commission adopted by consensus the report on its thirty-sixth session (E/CN.7/1993/L.1 and Add.1-10), as orally amended.

Chapter X

ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION AND ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

A. Opening and duration of the session

183. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs held its thirty-sixth session at Vienna from 29 March to 7 April 1993. Fifteen plenary meetings (1077th-1091st meetings) and eight meetings of the Committee of the Whole were held. UNDCP served the Commission as secretariat. The Executive Director of UNDCP and Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna opened the thirty-sixth session.

B. Attendance

184. The session was attended by the representatives of 49 States members of the Commission (Gabon, Gambia, Lesotho and Syrian Arab Republic were not represented), by observers for 51 other States and by representatives of 5 specialized agencies, 9 intergovernmental organizations and 19 non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (annex III).

C. Election of officers

185. At its 1077th meeting, on 29 March 1993, the Commission elected the following officers by acclamation:

Chairman:	Fulani Kwajafa (Nigeria)
Vice-Chairmen:	Balkan Kizildeli (Turkey) Ireneusz Matela (Poland) Reza Seifollahi (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Rapporteur:	Gonzalo Torrico (Bolivia)

186. A group composed of four representatives and one observer (Bahamas, Egypt, Finland, India and Russian Federation) representing each regional group was established to assist the Chairman in dealing with organizational matters. That group together with the elected officers constituted the extended bureau foreseen in Commission resolution 9 (XXXV) of 14 April 1992. The extended bureau met seven times to consider matters relating to the organization of work during the session.

187. The Chairman and the Executive Director addressed the Commission at its opening meeting. The Chairman of the Commission pointed out that, in a number of countries the growing activities of illicit traffickers and drug cartels posed a threat to the stability of society at all levels. He also expressed the hope that the current session would provide a guiding framework for UNDCP action. The Executive Director gave an overview of UNDCP activities within different areas of its mandate, pointing out that there were encouraging signs

of progress with regard to partnership with other organizations, in particular international development and financial institutions. He stressed the importance of achieving a balanced approach between demand and supply and effective coordination of drug control activities. In addressing some of the key issues before the Commission, he referred to the far-reaching importance of resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session with regard to the Global Programme of Action and the System- Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control.

D. Adoption of the agenda

188. At its 1077th meeting, on 29 March 1993, the Commission adopted by consensus the provisional agenda (E/CN.7/1993/1) agreed on by the Commission at its thirty-fifth session, and approved by the Economic and Social Council in its decision 1992/277. The agenda was as follows:

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. General debate: Examination of the world situation with respect to drug abuse, including illicit demand, illicit trafficking and illicit supply:
    (a) General statements;
    (b) Substantive debate and conclusions;
4. Activities of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme.
5. Implementation of the international drug control treaties:
    (a) Changes in the scope of control of substances;
    (b) International Narcotics Control Board;
    (c) Other urgent action required under the international drug control conventions.
6. Monitoring of the implementation of the Global Programme of Action and of the implementation and development of the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control.
7. Administrative and budgetary matters.
8. Draft agenda of the next session and future work.
9. Other matters.
10. Adoption of the report of the Commission at its thirty-sixth session

E. Documentation

189. The documents before the Commission are listed in annex IV.

Chapter XI

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSION AT ITS THIRTY-SIXTH SESSION

190. The Commission, at its thirty-sixth session, adopted the following resolutions:

Resolution 1 (XXXVI)

Confiscation of proceeds from illicit traffic in narcotic drugs*

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Aware that money-laundering is a major element in the mobilization of capital generated by illicit drug traffic,

Mindful of the provisions of articles 3 and 5 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, 1/

Bearing in mind the Council of Europe Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime, done at Strasbourg on 8 November 1990, 2/

Noting the recommendations on strengthening the efforts of the international community in the fight against money-laundering, formulated by the Financial Action Task Force, set up by the heads of State or Government of the Group of Seven major industrialized countries and the President of the Commission of the European Communities at the fifteenth annual economic summit, held in Paris in July 1989,

Noting also the model regulations concerning laundering offences connected with illicit drug trafficking and related offences, adopted by the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission at its eleventh session, held at Punta del Este, Uruguay, from 10 to 13 March 1992, and approved by the General Assembly of the Organization of American States in its resolution AG/RES.1197 (XXII-O/92) of 23 May 1992,

Recalling the recommendations contained in the Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session 3/ on measures to be taken against the effects of money derived from, used in or intended for use in illicit drug trafficking, illegal financial flows and illegal use of the banking system,

Taking into account Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 1 (XXXV) of 15 April 1992, on control of proceeds from illicit traffic in narcotic drugs,

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* See paragraph 49 above.

Welcoming the international efforts already being made to ensure coordination, consultation and collaboration in the control of proceeds from illicit traffic in narcotic drugs, including the Council of the European Economic Community directive of 10 June 1991 on prevention of the use of the financial system for the purpose of money-laundering,

Bearing in mind that the nefarious activities of drug traffickers can undermine national the economies,

1. *Reiterates* its invitation to Member States to consider, where national legislation permits, contributing confiscated property or proceeds to the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to assist the Programme in carrying out its mandate in the field of international drug abuse control, in accordance with Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 1 (XXXV) of 15 April 1992, and to allow maximum flexibility in the use of such contributions;

2. *Urges* States to consider how, in accordance with article 5 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, proceeds confiscated from convicted drug traffickers might be shared with those States of nationality and domicile of the convicted traffickers which have materially participated in the investigation through the direct, timely and unimpeded flow of information or other forms of assistance leading to the conviction and confiscation, thus enabling drug law enforcement agencies in the States of the traffickers to be more proactive in combating the drug menace;

3. *Invites* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its thirty-seventh session on follow-up to the present resolution;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to all Governments for consideration and implementation.

1/ E/CONF.82/15 and Corr.2

2/ *European Treaty Series*, No. 141 (Strasbourg, Council of Europe, 1990).

3/ Resolution S-17/2, annex, of 23 February 1990.

Resolution 2 (XXXVI)

Tehran Declaration*

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Encouraged by the growing acceptance by the international community of the concept of interlinkage between the illicit production and consumption of, and trafficking in, narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Applauding the adoption of the Tehran Declaration, on 28 October 1992, by States participating in the Ministerial-level Conference at the Twenty-ninth Session of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East,

Recognizing the need to ensure greater cohesion, participation and progress in efforts to combat the abuse of, and illicit trafficking in, narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Associating itself with the spirit embodied in the signing of the Tehran Declaration,

1. Encourages States, by entering into arrangements similar to the Tehran Declaration, to take appropriate action to combat the abuse of, and illicit trafficking in, narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

2. Invites more States to associate themselves with the Tehran Declaration;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to bring the Tehran Declaration to the notice of all Governments, and to transmit the present resolution to them for consideration and implementation.

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* See paragraph 50 above.

Resolution 3 (XXXVI)

Establishment of a working group on maritime cooperation to promote implementation of the articles of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 relating to illicit traffic by sea*

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Conscious of the increasing prevalence of illicit traffic by sea in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and in precursors and essential chemicals,

Recognizing the strong commitment to international cooperation in suppressing illicit traffic by sea, particularly as reflected in article 17 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, 1/

Also recognizing the importance of ongoing regional efforts to promote international cooperation, including the discussion of maritime trafficking by the Seventeenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific, held at Bangkok from 23 to 27 November 1992, and by the Second Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe, held at Vienna from 22 to 26 February 1993, the work of the Pompidou Group of the Council of Europe aimed at concluding a regional agreement to implement article 17 of the 1988 Convention, the efforts of the Customs Cooperation Council relating to cooperation between customs administrations and international traders and carriers, and the sponsorship by the Government of Japan of the International Meeting on Preventive Activities against Illicit Drug Trafficking at Sea, held in Tokyo from 8 to 13 February 1993,

Desiring to promote more universal implementation of the articles of the 1988 Convention relating to illicit traffic by sea, or equivalent measures in the case of States that have not yet ratified that Convention, in order to further enhance international cooperation in this regard,

Bearing in mind the special nature of the problem of illicit traffic by sea, particularly the uniqueness of the maritime environment, the many international dimensions involved and the need to ensure that all efforts to suppress such traffic are consistent with the international law of the sea,

Recalling its resolution 8 (XXXV) of 15 April 1992, entitled "Implementation of the articles of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 relating to illicit traffic by sea", particularly paragraph 6 of that resolution, in which it called for further discussion, at appropriate meetings sponsored by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, of ways to promote full implementation of article 17 of the 1988 Convention,

1. Commends States that have taken an active role in combating illicit traffic by sea, by implementing the provisions of article 17 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic

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* See paragraph 106-109 above.

Substances of 1988, or equivalent measures in the case of States that have not yet ratified the Convention, and by participating in regional cooperation initiatives;

2. *Decides* in principle to establish, under the auspices of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, as soon as possible following the thirty-seventh session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, a working group on maritime cooperation to promote universal implementation of the relevant provisions of the 1988 Convention, or equivalent measures, in order to further enhance international cooperation;

3. *Requests* the Executive Director of the Programme to convene, within existing resource levels and prior to the thirty-seventh session of the Commission, a group of experts, selected with due regard to equitable geographical distribution, to examine the possible mandate, activities and funding of a working group on maritime cooperation, as mentioned in paragraph 2 above, in order to facilitate, *inter alia*:

(a) Development of a comprehensive set of principles to be considered by States adopting laws and policies to implement the provisions relating to illicit traffic by sea contained in the 1988 Convention, or equivalent measures;

(b) Preparation of specific recommendations, tailored where appropriate to the needs of especially vulnerable geographical regions, for the purpose of promoting greater cooperation in information-sharing and in carrying out law enforcement operations against illicit traffic by sea, in a manner consistent with the international law of the sea, with article 17 of the 1988 Convention, and with applicable national law;

4. *Also requests* the Executive Director of the Programme, as well as the group of experts to be convened pursuant to paragraph 3 above, to take into account the need to establish a working group on maritime cooperation which would be composed of appropriate government officials, in particular those concerned with law enforcement directed against illicit traffic by sea, which would reflect as closely as possible a geographical balance consistent with that of the membership of the Commission, and which would include representatives of appropriate bodies within the United Nations system and of other intergovernmental organizations;

5. *Further requests* the Executive Director of the Programme to prepare, on the basis of the conclusions of the group of experts to be convened pursuant to paragraph 3 above, a report containing specific recommendations for the establishment of a working group on maritime cooperation, for submission to the Commission at its thirty-seventh session;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to all Governments for consideration.

1/ E/CONF.82/15 and Corr.2.

Resolution 4 (XXXVI)

Treatment and rehabilitation of drug abusers serving sentences for criminal offences*

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling its resolution 11 (XXXV) of 15 April 1992, entitled "Cooperation between the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice",

Recalling also the relevant sections of the Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session,1/

Considering that drug abuse is a social problem,

Considering also that drug abusers often represent a significant proportion of a prison population,

Considering further that appropriate treatment and rehabilitation measures should be made available to drug abusers,

1. Invites Governments to promote within their prison systems and, where appropriate, in cooperation with health and social welfare services, treatment and social rehabilitation programmes for drug abusers;

2. Also invites Governments, with the support of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the competent international and regional organizations, to develop ways of enhancing the exchange of information and experience in this field;

3. Requests the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to cooperate closely with the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Secretariat, other relevant United Nations entities and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in implementing the present resolution.

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* See paragraph 136 above.

1/ Resolution S-17/2, annex, of 23 February 1990.

Resolution 5 (XXXVI)

Coordinated action against money-laundering with particular reference to control of proceeds from illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances*

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling its resolution 1 (XXXV) of 15 April 1992 on the control of proceeds from illicit traffic in narcotic drugs,

Recalling further Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/22 of 30 July 1992, relating to the implementation of General Assembly resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1992 concerning operational activities and coordination in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, by which the Council established money-laundering as one of the priority themes that are to guide the work of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme,

Aware that the control of the laundering of money derived from drug trafficking is an essential element in the struggle against the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Convinced that international action against the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances requires, in addition to the reduction of demand and supply, concerted efforts to control the laundering of money derived from drug trafficking as an essential means of preventing the enrichment of criminal organizations,

Convinced also that effective control of the laundering of money derived from drug trafficking requires concerted global action to curb the capacity of criminal organizations to transfer the proceeds of their illegal activities across national frontiers by taking advantage of gaps in international cooperation,

Convinced further that criminal organizations engage in a multitude of criminal activities generating illicit profits, and that international action against money-laundering can therefore only be effective if it takes into account all aspects of the problem,

Noting with appreciation the efforts already undertaken by the Financial Action Task Force established by the heads of State or Government of the Group of Seven major industrialized countries and the President of the Commission of the European Communities, as well as the efforts of the Council of Europe, the European Communities and the Inter- American Drug Abuse Control Commission of the Organization of American States;

Recalling the recommendations contained in the Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session 1/ on measures to be taken against the effects of money derived from, used in or intended for use in illicit drug trafficking, illegal financial flows and illegal use of the banking system,

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* See paragraph 136 above.

1. Requests the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in cooperation with the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Secretariat, to continue:

(a) Studying the problem of control of the proceeds from illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, including its global aspects;

(b) Collecting relevant information on national legislation, as described in the report of the Executive Director 2/ on the five-year plan to implement the Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session;

2. Invites the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch in cooperation with the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, to consider identifying areas of activity of criminal organizations involved in drug trafficking with a view to evaluating the efficiency and effectiveness of measures taken to control the proceeds from criminal activity, including illicit drug trafficking;

3. Requests the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to cooperate closely with the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, and to provide it with any assistance required to ensure the effective coordination of efforts at the global level against the laundering of money derived from drug trafficking;

4. Invites Member States to make every effort to review and where necessary to bring their national legislation into conformity with the provisions of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs Psychotropic Substances of 1988, 3/ taking into account, inter alia, the recommendations contained in the report of the Financial Action Task Force established by the Group of Seven major industrialized countries and the President of the Commission of the European Communities and in the Global Programme of Action;

5. Also invites Member States, where national legislation permits, in accordance with the provisions of article 5, paragraph 5, of the 1988 Convention and paragraph 72 of the Global Programme of Action, to consider contributing forfeited proceeds to the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to support operational activities undertaken by the Fund in fulfilment of its mandate in the field of international drug abuse control, and to allow maximum flexibility in the use of such contributions;

6. Invites the Programme, in close cooperation with the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, to continue developing, within the framework of existing activities and in consultation with the relevant international financial institutions, programmes of technical cooperation that include assistance in drafting or revising legislation, training for investigative and financial personnel, the development of intercountry collaboration and the provision of advice on strategies and techniques;

7. *Invites* the Executive Director of the Programme to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its thirty-seventh session on the follow-up to the present resolution.

1/ Resolution S-17/2, annex, of 23 February 1990.

2/ E/CN.7/1993/7.

3/ E/CONF.82/15/ and Corr.2

Resolution 6 (XXXVI)

Prevention of ecological damage caused by illicit cultivation*

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Aware that it is essential to adopt effective measures to prevent the increasing destruction of natural resources through deforestation resulting from the cultivation of illicit crops,

Convinced that all member States should adopt joint and effective measures to prevent damage to the ecosystem caused by the cultivation of illicit crops,

Bearing in mind paragraph 38 (a) of the Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session, 1/ which, in connection with measures for the prompt identification, eradication and substitution of illicit cultivation of narcotic plants, taking into account the need to protect the environment, states that, for the purpose of crop surveys and monitoring efforts, such technologies as high-resolution satellite imagery and aerial photography could be used when agreement has been reached with the Government concerned,

Recalling that the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme has pointed out that, according to studies by specialists, the ecosystems of many countries are being seriously affected by the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs,

1. Urges the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and States members of the Commission to support the design, production and implementation of crop survey systems in areas vulnerable to illicit cultivation, for the purpose of establishing monitoring procedures using technologies such as satellite imagery;

2. Requests the Programme to call upon States to promote research and scientific and technological cooperation with a view to the development of the above-mentioned systems.

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* See paragraph 136 above.

1/ Resolution S-17/2, annex, of 23 February 1990.

Resolution 7 (XXXVI)

Status of international cooperation against the illicit production and sale of, demand for, traffic in and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances*

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 47/99 of 16 December 1992, in which the Assembly decided to hold four plenary meetings, at a high-level, at its forty-eighth session to examine the status of international cooperation against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and the interim report of the Secretary-General on the implementation by Member States of the Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session, 1/,

Recalling that the Assembly, in its resolution 47/99, requested the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to submit, through the Economic and Social Council, its comments regarding the report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly for use at the high- level plenary meetings,

Recalling also the Political Declaration and Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session, 2/ Assembly resolutions 45/147 of 18 December 1990, 46/101 of 16 December 1991 and 47/98 of 16 December 1992 concerning respect for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and international law, recognized as essential to international cooperation in the fight against drug abuse and illicit trafficking,

Deeply concerned that the illicit production of, trafficking in and abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances are increasing every day, and that these illicit activities are claiming a growing number of victims,

Convinced that, given the magnitude and global nature of the problem of drug abuse and illicit trafficking, international cooperation in conformity with the international drug control treaties, the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control adopted by the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, 3/ the Global Programme of Action and other relevant documents is fundamental to confronting the scourge,

Acknowledging that there are obvious links, under certain circumstances, between poverty, and its effects, and the increase in the illicit production of and trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and that policies of alternative economic development can make a contribution in addressing such problems,

Acknowledging also the responsibility of Governments in alleviating poverty, in reducing the dependency of their citizens on narcotic drugs and narcotics production, and in enforcing legal measures against narcotic drugs,

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* See paragraph 137 above.

Convinced of the necessity of further strengthening international cooperation and redoubling efforts to expand the mechanisms for cooperation, taking into account the experience gained and the need for renewed commitment and for the establishment of new goals to guide the decisions aimed at eradicating the scourge,

Stressing that the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in respect of international cooperation, has the coordination and leadership role in drug control activities, and that there is a need for increased involvement of specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies, as well as international financial institutions, with regard to drug control, including demand reduction, prevention activities and alternative development programmes,

Convinced also of the need to identify and review policies in those areas where satisfactory progress has not been achieved,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the interim report of the Secretary-General on the implementation by Member States of the Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session, and requests that the observations made by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs be duly reflected in the final report of the Secretary- General;

2. *Urges* those Member States that have not yet done so to submit their reports on the national implementation of the Global Programme of Action, so that they may be taken into account in the final report of the Secretary-General;

3. *Believes* that the recommendations contained in the interim report of the Secretary- General incorporate the essential elements on international cooperation which should provide an appropriate framework for debate during the four high-level plenary meetings to be held by the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session to examine the status of international cooperation against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

4. *Recommends* to the General Assembly that during the four high-level plenary meetings, in addition to the objectives set out in paragraph 1 of Assembly resolution 47/99 of 16 December 1992, particular attention be paid to:

(a) Recommendations contained in the final report of the Secretary-General on the implementation by Member States of the Global Programme of Action;

(b) Reviewing the implementation of the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control; 4/

(c) Strengthening coordination between regional and international priority themes;

(d) Drug demand reduction, including prevention and reduction of drug abuse, and treatment, rehabilitation and social integration of drug addicts;

(e) Effectiveness of international efforts aimed at eradicating illicit cultivation;

(f) Leadership and coordinating role of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme.

1/ E/CN.7/1993/7.

2/ Resolution S-17/2, annex, of 23 February 1990.

3/ See Report of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Vienna, 17-26 June 1987 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.I.18), chap. I, sect. A.

4/ E/1990/39 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1.

Resolution 8 (XXXVI)

Measures with regard to legal cooperation*

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Aware of the need to strengthen international cooperation to deal with the drug problem,

Recalling that the Commission on Narcotic drugs, in its resolution 4 (XXXV) of 15 April 1992, called upon States to adopt legislative measures to facilitate mutual legal assistance in investigations, prosecutions and judicial proceedings in connection with illicit drug trafficking,

Taking into account that the Commission also urged the international community to conclude bilateral or multilateral agreements to permit the efficient and expeditious processing of requests for mutual legal assistance,

Taking into account the work done and the recommendations made by the Expert Working Group on mutual Legal Assistance and Related International Confiscation 1/ at the meeting organized by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, which took place at Vienna from 15 to 19 February 1993,

Noting that it is essential to unite efforts to ensure the modernization and efficiency of the administration of justice at the national level in order to strengthen the administration of justice in the struggle against drug trafficking,

1. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to report on the progress achieved in the implementation of Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 4 (XXXV);

2. *Requests* States to provide efficient and prompt responses to the requests for mutual legal assistance, through the conclusion of agreements and, where appropriate, to supply technical assistance for such purposes;

3. *Appeals* to states to consider the possibility of providing technical assistance to other States in order to reinforce the operation of their judicial systems in combating drug trafficking;

4. *Notes* the recommendations made by the Expert Working Group on Mutual Legal Assistance and Related International Confiscation, and encourages States to implement those recommendations as quickly as possible, in accordance with their domestic legislation.

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* See paragraph 137 above.

1/ E/CN.7/1993/CRP.13

Resolution 9 (XXXVI)

Relationship between the illicit traffic in arms and explosives and illicit drug trafficking*

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Aware that a link exists between the illicit traffic in arms and explosives and the illicit transnational drug-trafficking industry,

Convinced that all Member States should adopt appropriate methods of control over arms transfers involving all relevant national authorities,

Bearing in mind the provisions of articles 59, 86, 87, 88 and 89 of the Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session, 1/ devoted to the question of international cooperation against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Taking note of the provisions of article 3, paragraph 5, of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, 2/

Considering that at the meetings of the International Criminal Police Organization held at Paipa, Colombia, from 18 to 20 May 1992, and at Lyons, France, from 1 to 3 September 1992, recommendations were made concerning the control of arms and explosives and their links with the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Recalling that the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission of the Organization of American States, which met at San José from 9 to 12 March 1993, unanimously approved those recommendations,

Recommends that, in their fight against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, Sates which have not already done so should consider establishing or improving appropriate controls, especially export controls, on transfers of explosives, munitions and armaments.

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* See paragraph 137 above.

1/ Resolution S-17/2, annex, of 23 February 1990.

2/ E/CONF.82/15 and Corr.2

Resolution 10 (XXXVI)

Cooperation between the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and other bodies*

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Reaffirming that illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances is a criminal activity that requires effective, concerted and multidisciplinary action at the national, regional and international levels,

Convinced that the scope of international cooperation in all fields of drug abuse control and crime prevention and criminal justice should be extended and increased as a matter of the utmost importance,

Convinced also that technical assistance programmes in drug abuse control and crime prevention and criminal justice should be expanded and strengthened as a matter of urgency,

Bearing in mind that effective and concerted action, expanded international cooperation and efficient technical cooperation depend on improved coordination of all activities related to drug control and crime prevention and criminal justice within the United Nations system, in order to ensure the continuing relevance and responsiveness of the system to existing and emerging needs,

Alarmed by the fact that large financial profits derived from criminal activity enable transnational criminal organizations to penetrate, infect and corrupt the structure of Governments, legitimate commercial activities and society at large, thereby impeding economic and social development, hampering law and order, undermining the foundation of States and preventing good governance,

Recalling the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, 1/

Recalling also General Assembly resolutions S-17/2 of 23 February 1990, 45/107, 45/121 and 45/123 of 14 December 1990, 46/152 of 18 December 1991 and 47/89 and 47/91 of 16 December 1992,

Recalling further Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/22 of 30 July 1992, Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions 1 (XXXV), 4 (XXXV) and 11 (XXXV) of 15 April 1992, and Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 1/2 of 29 April 1992,

1. Invites the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to coordinate all drug-related activities carried out by entities and agencies within the United Nations system;

2. Decides, in particular, to maintain active cooperation with the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, drawing on its expertise

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* See paragraph 146 above.

in its field of competence, and coordination with the Commission for Social Development, the Commission on Transnational Corporations and other intergovernmental bodies, in order to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of United Nations activities in areas of mutual concern and interest;

3. Welcomes the activities jointly undertaken by the International Drug Control Programme and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Secretariat, and recommends that their coordinated activities be sustained and that consideration be given to increasing them in the future, as resources permit;

4. Requests the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, also in his capacity as Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna, to coordinate the activities of the Programme and those of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, with a view, inter alia, to considering an increase in their capacity to undertake mutually compatible operational activities in their fields of competence in order to meet the existing and emerging needs of Member States, as resources permit;

5. Decides to include in the agenda of its thirty-seventh session an item on coordination of drug-related activities and cooperation between the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, and invites the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to include a similar item on the agenda of its third session;

6. Requests the Executive Director of the Programme to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its thirty-seventh session on the most appropriate ways to achieve effective and efficient coordination and cooperation and to make his report available to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its third session.

1/ E/CONF.82/15 and Corr.2.

Resolution 11 (XXXVI)

Support of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme for the World Summit for Social Development*

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling that the General Assembly, in its resolution 47/92 of 16 December 1992, entitled "Convening of a world summit for social development", established a Preparatory Committee to consider reports submitted by the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system on matters relating to the World Summit for Social Development,

Convinced that the illicit production of, traffic in and consumption of drugs threaten political and social stability and social development,

1. Welcomes the convening of the World Summit for Social Development in Denmark in 1995;

2. Decides to cooperate closely with the Preparatory Committee for the Summit;

3. Requests the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to prepare proposals on ways and means of effectively achieving such cooperation and to submit those proposals to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its thirty- seventh session.

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* See paragraph 146 above.

Resolution 12 (XXXVI)

Revision of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 and proposed outline for the biennium 1994-1995 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme*

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Bearing in mind the administrative and financial functions entrusted to it by the General Assembly in its resolution 46/185 C, section XVI, paragraph 2, of 20 December 1991,

Having considered the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme containing the proposed revision of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 and the proposed outline for the biennium 1994-1995 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, 1/

Taking into consideration the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions relating to the revised estimates for the biennium 1992-1993 and the proposed outline for the biennium 1994-1995 2/ for the programme of work of the Fund,

1. *Approves* the revised budget estimates for the biennium 1992-1993 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, totalling 186,662,000 United States dollars, as proposed for the following programme areas:

	United States dollars
Policy-making organs	316,000
Executive direction and management	2,157,900
Programme of work, headquarters	8,031,400
Programme of work, regions	172,037,800
Programme support	4,119,000

2. *Approves also* the distribution of resources between the regions and sectors and between objects of expenditure as proposed in the budget for the Fund of the Programme;

3. *Approves*, in conformity with the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions relating to the revised estimates for the biennium 1992-1993 and the proposed outline for the biennium 1994-1995, the proposed staffing from the budget for the Fund of 34 posts at the Professional level and above and of 33 General Service posts, including, on a temporary basis, the reclassification of three professional posts.

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* See paragraph 170 above.

4. Also approves, in conformity with the report of the Advisory Committee, the proposed establishment, on a temporary basis, of four additional posts, two at the P-4 and two at the General Service level, from the budget for the Fund;

5. Takes note of the proposed requirements for 37 international staff assigned to field operations of the Programme;

6. Takes note also of the proposed outline for the biennium 1994-1995 for the Fund of the Programme, including total requirements estimated at 197,000,000 United States dollars.

1/ E/CN.7/1993/5

2/ E/CN.7/1993/11

Resolution 13 (XXXVI)

Format and methodology for the biennial programme budget and outline for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme*

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Bearing in mind the administrative and financial functions entrusted to it by the General Assembly in its resolution 46/185 C, section XVI, paragraph 2, of 20 December 1991,

Recalling its resolution 13 (XXXV) of 15 April 1992 on the methodology to be followed by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme with reference to the approval by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs of the proposed budget estimates of the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme,

Having considered the report of the Executive Director of the Programme containing the proposed revision of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 and the proposed outline for the biennium 1994-1995 for the Fund of the Programme, 1/ as well as the note of the Executive Director on the synchronization of the programme budget cycle of the Fund, 2/

Recognizing the importance of achieving coordination between the Programme Support Service of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the appropriate budgetary authorities of the United Nations,

Having considered also the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions relating to the revised estimates for the biennium 1992-1993 and the proposed outline for the biennium 1994-1995 for the Fund of the Programme, 3/

1. *Takes note* of the conclusions and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions regarding the revised estimates for the biennium 1992-1993 and proposed outline for the biennium 1994-1995, and requests the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to take them duly into account when preparing the proposed budget for the biennium 1994-1995;

2. *Reaffirms* the guidelines for the elaboration and presentation of the budget proposals as set out in paragraph 3 (a) and (b) of resolution 13 (XXXV) of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, and those in paragraph 3 (c) which are consistent with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations;

3. *Notes with appreciation* the efforts made by the Secretariat to comply with the approved format and methodology of the programme budget of the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme;

4. *Also notes with appreciation* the oral report of the informal consultations on budgetary matters held on 18 November 1992 in accordance with paragraph 4 of Commission resolution 13 (XXXV) of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs;

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* See paragraphs 170 and 171 above.

5. Decides to convene, if necessary and without financial implications for the regular budget of the United Nations or for the Fund of the Programme, informal consultations at Vienna prior to regular sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, with a view to further strengthening the active involvement of member States of the Commission in the budgetary process;

6. Further notes with appreciation the new programme budget presentation for the Fund of the Programme including:

(a) A distinction within the programme budget between policy-making organs, executive direction and management, programme support and programme of work;

(b) A distinction within the programme of work between the headquarters budget and the field budget, including field operations of the Programme;

(c) A new policy for programme support as a mechanism for charging administrative costs, in appropriate proportions, to all projects supported under the Fund of the Programme;

7. Welcomes the introduction of an outline reflecting current and projected income and expenditure and a broad allocation of resources in terms of the priorities of the Programme for a two-year period following that of the approved biennial programme budget;

8. Approves, as a temporary procedure, starting in 1993, the following budget cycle for the Fund of the Programme:

(a) The submission of the initial programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995, before the start of the budgetary period, and the submission of the second and final revision of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at a reconvened biennial session to be held in December 1993;

(b) The submission of the first revision of the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995 to the Commission at its thirty-eighth session, to be held in March and April 1995, which takes place during the second year of the biennium, together with an outline for the biennium 1996-1997;

(c) The submission of the initial programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997 and the submission of the second and final revision of the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995 to the Commission at a reconvened session to be held in December 1995;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that any resource implications for the regular budget of the United Nations arising from the implementation of the present resolution should be met from within the existing resources of the regular budget, and recommends that consideration be given to reducing the frequency of meetings of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East and of regional meetings supported from the regular budget of the United Nations, in order to reduce the possibility of future regular budget implications of the present resolution;

10. Requests the Secretariat to continue its efforts to improve the programme budget presentation and methodology, taking into account, in particular, the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

11. Requests the Executive Director to report through the Advisory Committee to the Commission at its thirty-seventh session on the ways and means of dividing administrative expenses between special-purpose and general-purpose funds, as well as on the mechanisms for the determination of agency support costs, taking into account the promotion of government execution in the operational activities of the United Nations development system and the current practice of other programmes and funds of the United Nations;

12. Reaffirms its decision to review the programme budget format and methodology at its thirty-seventh session.

1/ E/CN.7/1993/5.

2/ E/CN.7/1993/5/Add.1

3/ E/CN.7/1993/11

Notes

1/ E/CONF.82/15 and Corr.2.

2/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.XI.1.

3/ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 528, No. 7515.

4/ Ibid, vol. 976, No. 14152.

5/ Ibid, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

6/ Resolution S-17/2, annex, of 23 February 1990.

7/ See *Report of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Vienna, 17-26 June 1987* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.I.18), chap. I, sect. A.

8/ ST/NAR.3/1992/1.

9/ *European Treaty Series*, No. 112 (Strasbourg, Council of Europe, 1983).

10/ See *Explanatory Report on the Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime* (Strasbourg, Council of Europe, 1983).

Annex I

PROGRAMME BUDGET IMPLICATIONS OF THE DRAFT RESOLUTION ON THE FORMAT AND METHODOLOGY FOR THE BIENNIAL PROGRAMME BUDGET AND OUTLINE OF THE FUND OF THE UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMME*

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 28 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council

A. Requests contained in the draft resolution

1. In paragraphs 8 (a), (b) and (c) of the draft resolution entitled "Format and methodology for the biennial programme budget and outline for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme" (E/CN.7/1993/L.3/Rev.1), the Commission would approve, as a temporary procedure, starting in 1993, the following budget cycle for the Fund of the Programme:

> "(a) The submission of the initial programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995, before the start of the budgetary period, and the submission of the second and final revision of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at a reconvened biennial session to be held in December 1993;
>
> "(b) The submission of the first revision of the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995 to the Commission at its thirty-eighth session, to be held in March and April 1995, which takes place during the second year of the biennium, together with an outline for the biennium 1996-1997;
>
> "(c) The submission of the initial programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997 and the submission of the second and final revision of the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995 to the Commission at a reconvened session to be held in December 1995".

2. In paragraph 9 of the draft resolution, the Commission would request the Secretary- General to ensure that:

> "any resource implications for the regular budget of the United Nations arising from the implementation of the present resolution should be met from within the existing resources of the regular budget".

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* For the text of the draft resolution, which originally appeared under the symbol E/CN.7/1993/L.3/Rev.1, see chapter XI, resolution 13 (XXXVI). For the discussion, see paragraphs 170 and 171 above.

B. Activities by which the request would be implemented

3. The activities proposed in the draft resolution are related to programme 28, "International drug control", of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, as revised, a/ and to section 22, "International drug control", of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993. b/ No provision has been made under the programme budget in relation to the requested reconvened session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

4. Should the draft resolution be adopted, the thirty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs would reconvene for two days (four meetings) in December 1993 to consider the initial programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995, together with the second revision of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993. The meetings of the reconvened session would be provided with interpretation in all six official languages of the United Nations. Pre-session (72 pages), in-session (10 pages) and post-session (12 pages) documentation would be required in all six official languages.

C. Estimates of resource requirements under section 22: International drug control

5. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs is attended by representatives from 53 Member States. Representatives are entitled to the cost of travel to attend the reconvened session of the Commission. Additional resource requirements are estimated to amount to $95,000 for the travel of representatives under section 22 of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993.

6. According to operative paragraph 9 of the draft resolution, resource implications should be met from within the existing resources of the regular budget. This appears to call for redeployment of resources within section 22 of the approved programme budget. Possibilities for redeployment of resources will be studied in the course of 1993. It is expected that the additional resource requirements can be absorbed within the resources of the approved programme budget for section 22 without modification of the programme.

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a/ A/47/6 (Prog. 28).

b/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/46/6/Rev.1), vol. I, sect. 22.

D. Estimates of resource requirements under section 41: Administration and management

7. The holding of a reconvened session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs would involve conference-servicing requirements. For a two-day meeting to be held at Vienna in December 1993, it is estimated that the full cost for conference-servicing in the six official languages would amount to:

	US dollars
Pre-session documentation (72 pages, 1 document, all languages)	110,900
Meeting servicing (Interpretation, 4 meetings, all languages)	33,200
In-session documentation (10 pages, 1 document, all languages)	16,200
Post-session documentation (12 pages, 1 document, all languages)	18,500
Total	178,800

8. The estimated US$ 178,800 cover the total conference-servicing requirements at full costs for 1993. Should the draft resolution not be adopted, the pre-session, in-session and post-session documentation would be required for the regular session of the Commission in March and April 1994. The additional conference-servicing requirements of the proposed biennial reconvened session of the Commission are therefore limited to the servicing of meetings, estimated at US$ 33,200 on a biennial basis.

9. The conference-servicing costs of US$ 178,800 for 1993 are based on the theoretical assumption that no part of the requirements would be met from within the permanent conference-servicing capacity under section 41, "Administration and management", of the programme budget, and that additional resources would be required for temporary assistance for meetings. However, as indicated in paragraph 32.4 of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993, the level of resources for temporary assistance for meetings was estimated on the basis of previous experience in order to accommodate not only meetings known at the time of budget preparation, but also additional meetings, provided that the number and distribution of meetings and conferences during the biennium 1992-1993 is consistent with the pattern of meetings in previous years.

E. Summary

10. Should the draft resolution be adopted, it is estimated that no additional resources would be required under the regular programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993.

Annex II

PROGRAMME BUDGET IMPLICATIONS OF THE DRAFT RESOLUTION ON MEASURES TO ASSIST IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES OF 1988*

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 28 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council

A. Requests contained in the draft resolution

1. In the operative paragraph of draft resolution VIII entitled "Measures to assist in the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988" (E/CN.7/1993/L.20), the Commission on Narcotic Drugs would recommend to the Economic and Social Council that it request the Secretary-General:

> "to prepare, from within the existing level of regular budgetary resources, a Commentary on the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, a/ drawing upon the official records of the Conference for the adoption of the 1988 Convention b/ and other relevant materials that may be of assistance to States in their interpretation and effective implementation of the Convention.

B. Activities by which the requests would be implemented

2. Should the Economic and Social Council adopt draft resolution VIII, the requirements for its implementation in 1993 would be met within existing resources, although the activities requested have not been included in the programme of work covered in the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993. The requirements relating to the biennium 1994-1995 would be reflected in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995.

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* For the text of the draft resolution, which originally appeared under the symbol E/CN.7/1993/L.20, see chapter I, section A, draft resolution VIII. For the discussion, see paragraph 110 above.

a/ E/CONF.82/15 and Corr.2.

b/ See United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 25 November-20 December 1988, vol. I (forthcoming) and vol. II (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.XI.1).

Annex III

ATTENDANCE

Members

Australia: Tony Kingdom, Elizabeth Schick, Julian Green, Jamie Fox, Michael Brvon, David Schramm, Jeff Hart, Allan Ulrich

Bahamas: Arlington G. Butler, A. Missouri Sherman-Peters, John T. Cusack

Belgium: Vicomte G. Vilain XIII, Line Vreven, E. de Tremmerie, Sarah Vermeulen, B. Vandenbosch, Jan Dewilde

Bolivia: Carlos Saavedra Bruno, Gonzalo Torrico, Francisco Zannier, Carlos Rosso, Esther Ashton, Mary Carrasco, Roxana Ibarnegaray de Paz, Alvaro Del Pozo, Isabel de Vidaurre

Bulgaria: Ivo Petrov, Alexandrina Nentchéva, Georgui Dimov, Margarita Eftimova, Seguei Damianov, Valeri Iotov, Rossen Popov

Canada: P. Walker, Malynivsky, M. White, S. Moran, R. Lesser, B. Bell, D. Dufesne, J. LeCavalier, L. Blumenthal, T. Oppenheimer, O.C.

Chile: Enrique Krauss, Hernán Gutiérrez, Ramiro Riobó, Gucatavo Villalobos, José Miguel de la Cruz Cross, Marcelo Aguirre, Roberto Alvarez

China: Chen Shiqiu, Zhuo Feng, Du Qiwen, Liu Zhimin, Wang Liwei, Huang Yongan, Wang Qianrong, Yang Xiuju, Li Xiacyi, Kong Fanpu

Colombia: Andrés González Díaz, Gabriel de Vega Pinzón, Guillermo Orjuela Bermeo, Sandra Ceballos Arevalo, Alvaro Osorio, Josefina Pérez Dávila, María Teresa Betancur de González, Astrid Valladares Martínez, Adriana Mendoza Agudelo

Czech Republic: Kamil Kalina, Eva Maresova, Jiri Richter, Jindrich Tisler, Bohumir Marek, Tomas Buril, Josef Doucha, Jan Prusak

Ecuador: Leonardo Arízaga

Egypt: Abdel Hamid Onsy, El Sayed Mohamed Lotfy Gheith, Ashraf Rashed, Tarek El Kouny

France: Marcel Tremeau, Olivier Mitland Pelon, Alain Tourre, Lydie Gazarian, Hubert Petit, Andrí Bohn, Nicolas de Rivière, Gírar Bacuez, Claude du Marteray, Bernard Petit, Alice Guiton, Tristan de Lafond, Alain Perez, Annie Giuge, Patrick Deunet, Jean-Micheal Manzoni, Eliane Rinaldo, Dominique Gubler, Alain Couic

Germany: Helmut Butke, Alfred Protz, Georg Merten, Friedirch-Wilhelm Moog, Colette Hercher, Joachim Kessler, Carola Lander, Hans-George Engelke

Ghana: K.B. Quantson, T.C. Corquaye, F.W. Yao Ekar

Hungary: Katalin Szomor-Molnàr, Janos Nagy, Károly Balla, Mihály Dihen, Diana Egyed, János Csendes, Péter Katócs, Lajosné Zelkó, Barna Mezei, László Egerrer, György Lendvay, Pálné Farkas

India: A.M. Prasad, Banarasi Das, A.M. Gondane

Indonesia: J.P. Louhanapessy, Utotyo Soetopo, Ghaffar Fadyl, H.M.D. Tanjung, Abdullah Nawawi, Arifin Zaini, Yasril A. Baharuddin, I. Gusti Agung Wesaka Puja

Iran (Islamic Republic of): Reza Seifollahi, Seyed Mojtaba Arastou, Mehdi Mir Afzal, Mohammad Zaeri, Abolfazl Doust Mohammadian, Ali Zamani, Mohammad Ali Shafiee Pour, Esmaeil Afshari, Ghodratollah Asadi, S.A. Mohammad Mousavi, Mohammad Hossein Moayedoddin, Mohammad Reza Sharifi, Mohammad Reza Amini, Reza Mir Ahmadi

Italy: Antonio Murmura, Corrado Taliani, Marco Sorace Maresca, Alberto Schepisi, Franceso de Maggio, Guiseppe Altorio, Pietro Soggiu, Giuseppe Procaccini, Giuseppe Merendino, Emanuele Marotta, Elisabetta Belgiorno, Roraima Ana Andriani, Vincenzo Granito, Sergio Froa, Anna Maria Tatarelli, Pietro Pistolese

Jamaica: Winston Davidson

Japan: Kunisada Kume, Kenji Tanaka, Kyozo Inari, Michio Sakuramachi, Soichiro Isobe, Tsuyoshi Nagayoshi, Yuji Wada, Takashi Hirono, Kunio Nakamura, Satoru Miyata

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya: Abduladim Issa Abdusamiaa, Fadel A. Ben Ashur, Mohamed Bashir, Abdullatief Mohamed Bashier

Madagascar: Maurice Randrianame

Malaysia: Haji Shafee Yahaya, Dato' Tan Koon San, Zainuddin Abdul Bahari, Hussin Bin Nayan, Low Yoke Son

Mexico: Claude Heller, Gustavo Albín, Oscar Gonzáles, Jorge Duhalt, Julián Ventura Valero, Juan Sandoval Mendiolea

Morocco: Abderrahim Harouchi, Mohammed El Habib Fassi Fihri, Omar Doumou, Saad Zniber, Mohamed Bouhouch, Moha Layid, Abdelmalek Houssni, Mohamed Anechoum, Zahri Habibi, Mehdi Paes, Ahmed El Ghernougui, Mohamed Arrouchi, Fouad Yazourh

Netherlands: Robert J. Samsom, Enrik C.H.A. Plug, Johan S. Kramer, L. Horstink-von Meyenfeldt, Henk-Jan Bakker

Nicaragua: Xavier Argüello H., Sonia Roa

Nigeria: Fulani Kwajafa, Simeon A. Adekanye, G.A. Adeogba, M.I. Omuso, M.O. Akinwunmi, G.E. Osuide, M.C. Azuike, B.A. Nurudeen

Norway: Grete Knudsen, Ketil Bentzen, Arne Simonsen, Knut Brofoss, Stein Berg, Anne Marie Horn, Alf Bergesen, Kjell Seeberg, Ellen Seip, Kjell Bjorn Aaro

Pakistan: Rana Chandar Singh, Nazeer Ahmad Malik, Farman Ullah, Muhammad Aziz Khan

Peru: Igor Velázquez Rodríguez, Alberto Salas Barahona, José Antonio García Torres, Sergio Avila Traverso, Hugo Contreras

Philippines: Reynaldo O. Arcilla, Manuel Supnet, Victoria S. Bataclan, Tommy Lim, Faith P. Bautista

Poland: Irenseusz Matela, Witold Wieniawski, Lucyna Markowska, Maria Sokalska

Republic of Korea: See-Young Lee, Suck-Woo Shin, Nae-Hyun Lim, Kie-Cheon Lee, Kyung-Hoon Sul, Ji Eun Park, Young-Tae Lee

Russian Federation: Edouard Babayan, Yuri V. Zaitsev, P. Dzubenko, Mikhail P. Beliakov, N. Osipov, J. Mikhailitchenko, N. Nalobin, B. Avramenko, A. Chtcherbakov

Senegal: Mamadou Lamine Fofana, Thierno Gningue

Spain: Jesús García-Villoslada Quintanilla, Fernando Arias-Salgado, Antonio Falcón Romero, Alberto Elías Hernández, Francisco Pérez Pérez, Mónico Suárez Cardona, José Ma. Lombardo Vázquez, Luis Domínguez Arques

Sweden: Jakob Lindberg, Christina Gynna-Oguz, Ralf Lövstedt, Eva Ernstsson, John-Christer Ahlander, Marie Sjölander, Philip Sjögren, Inglea Dragstedt

Switzerland: Thomas Zeltner, Jean-Pierre Vettovaglia, Ursula Ulrich-Vögtlin, Paul J. Dietschy, Marcel Bebie, Hans-Rudolf Hodel

Thailand: Chavalit Yodmani, Kovid Bhakdibhumi, Siree Bunnag, Viroj Sumyai, Thippawan Piampanyasin

Tunisia: Habib Ammar, Mustapha M'Timet, Naziha Cheikh, Ridha Hamada, Ridha Belhedi

Turkey: Fügen Ok, Blakn Kizildeli, Attila Uzer, Ercan Saka, Omer Yildiz, Gürcan Ersin, Mustafa Turguter, Umman Hamitogullari, Güner Kutlu, Filiz Elgezdi, Fevzi Erdogan, Illyas Tunc

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: Peter Storr, Christopher Hulse CMG OBE, Stuart Wesley, Leonard Hay, Owen Rowland, Simon Martin, Annabelle Bolt, Phil Tissot, Miriam McIntosh, Alastair Sinclair, Julian Harry Oliver, Robin Cooper, Josie Webb

United States of America: R. Grant Smith, Jane E. Becker, Thomas G. Martin, Frank Albert, Camille Barry, Ann S. Blackwood, Geoffrey Greiveldinger, Gene R. Haislip, Dennis Linskey, Matthew Maher, Robert Mall, Frederick M. Rosa Jr., Eric E. Svendsen, Kathleen Wilkinson

Uruguay: Augusto Duran Martinez, Josí D. Lissidini, Carlos Betancour, Boris Svetogorsky

Venezuela: Aner García Monagas, Elba Torres Graterol, Iris Ramirez de Dombrowski, Jacqueline Petersen, Leonardo Villalba Palacios

Yugoslavia: Milan Skrlj, Jelisaveta Djurickovic-Tuvic

States Members of the United Nations represented by observers

Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Belarus, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, Comoros, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta, Mauritius, Monaco, Myanmar, New Zealand, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Portugal, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia

States not Members of the United Nations represented by observers

Holy See

United Nations Secretariat

Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, United Nations International Drug Control Programme

United Nations bodies

International Narcotics Control Board

Research Institutes

International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women

Specialized agencies

International Labour Organisation, United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization, World Health Organization, Universal Postal Union, United Nations Industrial Development Organization

Intergovernmental organizations represented by observers

Arab Security Studies and Training Centre, Colombo Plan Bureau, Commission of the European Commuities, Commonwealth Secretariat, Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior, Council of Europe, Customs Cooperation Council, International Criminal Police Organization, Organization of American States, Permanent Secretariat of the South American Agreement on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances

Non-governmental organizations

Category I: International Federation of Business and Professional Women, Soroptimist International, Zonta International

Category II: Arab Lawyers Union, Association for the Study of the World Refugee Problem, Bahá'i International Community, *Caritas Internationalis*, Daytop Village Foundation, Inc., Development Innovations and Networks, *Fundación de Ayuda contra la Drogadicción*, International Abolitionist Federation, International Association of Judges, International Council on Alcohol and Addictions, International Institute for Prevention of Drug Abuse, International Road Transport Union, Italian Centre of Solidarity, Lions International - The International Association of Lions Clubs, Pax Romana (International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs) (International Movement of Catholic Students), World Leisure and Recreation Association

Other organizations

Palestine Liberation Organization

Annex IV

LIST OF DOCUMENTS BEFORE THE COMMISSION AT ITS THIRTY-SIXTH SESSION

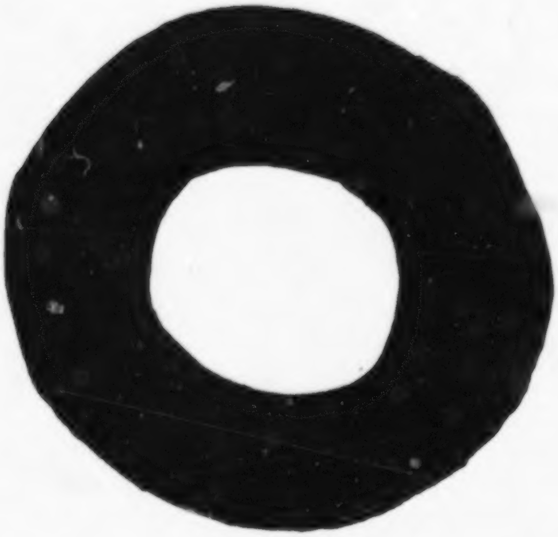
Document symbol	Title or description	Agenda item
E/CN.7/1993/1	Provisional agenda	2
E/CN.7/1993/1/Add.1	Annotations to the provisional agenda	2
E/CN.7/1993/2	Reports of the subsidiary bodies	3
E/CN.7/1993/2/Add.1	Reports of the subsidiary bodies	3
E/CN.7/1993/3	Report of the Executive Director	4
E/CN.7/1993/4	Drug abuse: extent, patterns and trends	3
E/CN.7/1993/5	Fund of the United Nations Drug Control Programme	7
E/CN.7/1993/5/Add.1	Synchronization of the Programme Budget Cycle of the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme	7
E/CN.7/1993/5/Add.2	Financial Report on operational activities in 1992	7
E/CN.7/1993/6	Report of the International Narcotics Control Board on the implementation of article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988	5
E/CN.7/1993/7	Interim report of the Secretary-General on the implementation by Member States of the Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session	6
E/CN.7/1993/8	Draft agenda of the next session and future work	8

E/CN.7/1993/9	Progress report by the Secetariat on the implementation of General Assembly resolutions concerning the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control	6
E/CN.7/1993/10	Administrative arrangements to ensure the full technical independance of the International Narcotics Control Board	7
E/CN.7/1993/11	Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	7
E/CN.7/1993/CRP.1/Rev.1	Provisional timetable	2
E/CN.7/1993/CRP.2	Provisional list of documents	2
E/CN.7/1993/CRP.3	Report of the Fifth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa, held at Abuja, Nigeria, from 18 to 22 May 1992	3
E/CN.7/1993/CRP.4	Report of the Fifth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Latin America and the Caribbean, held at Acapulco, Mexico, from 28 September to 2 October 1992	3
E/CN.7/1993/CRP.5	Report of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East on its twenty-ninth session, including the Ministerial-level Conference at that session, held at Tehran from 24 to 28 October 1992	3
E/CN.7/1993/CRP.6	Report of the Seventeenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific, held at Bangkok from 23 to 27 November 1992	3
E/CN.7/1993/CRP.7	Data on the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for 1989-1991	3

E/CN.7/1993/CRP.8 and Add.1	Reports by intergovernmental organizations	3(a)
E/CN.7/1993/CRP.9	Reports by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council	3(a)
E/CN.7/1993/CRP.10	Report of Second Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe, held at Vienna from 22 to 26 February 1993	3
E/CN.7/1993/CRP.11	Report of the Expert Group Meeting on Assessing Drug Abuse and on Strategies for Prevention and Reduction of Drug Abuse, held at Vienna from 16 to 18 November 1992	3
E/CN.7/1993/CRP.12	Report on operational activities in 1992	4
E/CN.7/1993/CRP.13	Report of the Expert Working Group on Mutual Legal Assistance and Related International Confiscation, Vienna 15-19 February 1993	3
E/CN.7/1993/CRP.14	Detailed breakdown of ongoing projects, Biennium 1992-1993	7
E/CN.7/1993/CRP.15	Administrative and budgetary matters	7
E/CN.7/1993/L.1 and Add.1-10	Draft report of the Commission on its thirty-sixth session	10
E/CN.7/1993/L.2/Rev.1	Revision of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 and proposed outline for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme	7
E/CN.7/1993/L.3/Rev.1	Format and methodology for the biennial programme budget and outline for the Fund of the United Nations Drug Control Programme	7
E/CN.7/1993/L.4	Promoting the use of memoranda of understanding to facilitate cooperation between customs authorities and other competent administrations and the international trading community, including commercial carriers	5 (c)

E/CN.7/1993/L.5/Rev.1	Establishment of a working group on maritime cooperation to promote implementation of the articles of the United Nations Convention against Illicit traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 relating to illicit traffic by sea	5 (c)
E/CN.7/1993/L.6	Demand reduction as part of balanced national strategic plans to combat drug abuse	3
E/CN.7/1993/L.7/Rev.1	Confiscation of proceeds from illicit traffic in narcotic drugs	3
E/CN.7/1993/L.8	Tehran Declaration	3
E/CN.7/1993/L.9/Rev.1	Implementation of measures to prevent the diversion of precursor and essential chemicals to illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	5 (c)
E/CN.7/1993/L.10/Rev.1	Coordinated action against money-laundering with particular reference to control of proceeds from illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	9
E/CN.7/1993/L.11/Rev.1	Cooperation between the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and other bodies	9
E/CN.7/1993/L.12	Demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs	5 (b)
E/CN.7/1993/L.13/Rev.1	Support of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme for the World Summit for Social Development	9
E/CN.7/1993/L.14	Measures with regard to legal cooperation and legal assistance	9
E/CN.7/1993/L.15	Measures with regard to the strengthening of judiciary authorities	9
E/CN.7/1993/L.16/Rev.1	Treatment and rehabilitation of drug abusers serving sentences for criminal offences	9

E/CN.7/1993/L.17/Rev.1	Implementation of the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control	6
E/CN.7/1993/L.18/Rev.1	Frequency of and arrangements for meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe	3
E/CN.7/1993/L.19/Rev.1	Relationship between the illicit traffic in arms and explosives and illicit drug trafficking	9
E/CN.7/1993/L.20	Measures to assist in the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988	5
E/CN.7/1993/L.21/Rev.1	Control of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	5 (b)
E/CN.7/1993/L.22	Measures to prevent substances listed in Schedules III and IV of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 from being diverted from international trade into illicit channels	5
E/CN.7/1993/L.23	Prevention of ecological damage caused by illicit cultivation	9
E/CN.7/1993/L.24/Rev.1	Status of international cooperation against the illicit production and sale of, demand for, traffic in and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	6
E/CN.7/1993/L.25	Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 28 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council	7
E/CN.7/1993/L.26/Rev.1	Measures with regard to legal cooperation	9
E/INCB/1992/1	Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1992	5 (b)



Part Two

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS ON ITS RECONVENED THIRTY-SIXTH SESSION

Held at the United Nations Office at Vienna
on 16 and 17 December 1993

Chapter I

MATTERS BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

1. The attention of the Economic and Social Council is drawn to the action taken by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs pursuant to General Assembly resolution 46/185 C, section XVI, in which the Assembly authorized the Commission to approve the programme budget for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP). Particulars of the discussion of the Commission at its reconvened thirty-sixth session are provided in chapter II below. The resolution adopted by the Commission following its discussion is contained in chapter IV below.

Chapter II

ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY MATTERS

2. For its consideration of agenda item 7, entitled "Administrative and budgetary matters", the Commission had before it the following documents:

(a) Note by the Secretariat on administrative and budgetary matters (E/CN.7/1993/13);

(b) Report of the Executive Director on the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme: proposed final programme budget and performance report for the biennium 1992-1993 and proposed initial programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995 (E/CN.7/1993/14 and Corr.1);

(c) Addendum to the report of the Executive Director on the Fund for the United Nations International Drug Control Programme: proposed final programme budget and performance report for the biennium 1992-1993 and proposed initial programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995 (E/CN.7/1993/14/Add.1 and Corr.1);

(d) Note by the Executive Director on the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme: programme support cost arrangement (E/CN.7/1993/15);

(e) Note by the Secretariat on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 47/199, entitled "Triennial policy review of operational activities for development within the United Nations system" (E/CN.7/1993/16);

(e) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme: proposed final programme budget and performance report for the biennium 1992-1993 and proposed initial programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995 (E/CN.7/1993/17).

3. The agenda item was introduced by the Executive Director of UNDCP, who presented the budget for the two bienniums. He emphasized the substantial progress made by UNDCP since the first part of the thirty-sixth session of the Commission. The Deputy Executive Director of UNDCP and Director of the Division for Treaty Implementation and Support Services made an audio-visual presentation on the programme budget, highlighting key financial and budgetary information.

4. Several representatives commended UNDCP for the thorough and clear presentation in compliance with Commission resolutions 13 (XXXV) and 13 (XXXVI), as well as with the recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) (E/CN.7/1993/17). Other representatives noted, however, that the information provided by the Executive Director still did not fully reflect the guidelines for the preparation and presentation of budget proposals identified in the resolutions and asked that they be reflected appropriately in future budget proposals. The new format and methodology provided a good overview of the developments and activities of UNDCP in the biennium 1992-1993 and of the programme budget proposals and outline for the biennium 1994-1995. Expressing the budget for project activities as an estimate of expected expenditure, rather than as an estimate of total project volume, was commended as it provided a clearer picture of resource requirements and the implementation of project activities. In view of that change, however, it would be necessary, as ACABQ had suggested, for UNDCP to monitor closely expenditure under project activities and to review the criteria for estimating actual programme implementation. The methodology for the programme budget estimates for the biennium 1994-1995, which followed the approach of the new prototype of the United Nations regular budget, provided for increased transparency and accountability. The budget presentation clearly demonstrated that UNDCP was focusing on field-level activities that had contributed to strengthening the efforts of Governments to undertake drug control cooperation activities, as manifested in the establishment of national master plans and in the provision of in-kind resources for drug control programmes.

5. Some speakers encouraged UNDCP to continue to improve the budget presentation by taking into account the recommendations of ACABQ.

6. There was unanimous support for the proposed final programme budget and performance report for the biennium 1992-1993 and for the proposed initial programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995 (E/CN.7/1993/14 and Corr.1 and E/CN.7/1993/14/Add.1 and Corr.1).

7. All speakers expressed the support of their Governments for the strategic priorities endorsed by the Commission as implemented by UNDCP. UNDCP was commended on its new role in implementing its mandates in international drug control. The Executive Director was praised for applying sound criteria in the general utilization and management of resources of the Fund. The proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995 was considered to be comprehensive and well balanced. A number of representatives expressed the support of their Governments for the shift in priorities towards a more balanced, multisectoral approach. Several representatives expressed their approval of

the shift from control and supply reduction towards demand reduction and multisectoral activity, which reflected the direction of policy guidance provided by the Commission.

8. Several representative emphasized the coordinating and catalytic role of UNDCP in inspiring support and participation in drug-related activities in other parts of the United Nations system and in multilateral financial institutions. It was stressed that UNDCP operational activities should continue to have a clear focus on drug-related problems. One speaker stated that UNDCP should not finance broadly based alternative development projects.

9. Some representatives stressed the need and responsibility to provide the Executive Director with the required flexibility to respond to the priorities set by the Commission. It was stated that the practice of earmarking contributions limited such flexibility. Several speakers shared the concern of the Executive Director and ACABQ over the need to increase general-purpose contributions for UNDCP.

10. A number of representatives emphasized the need for coordination, particularly in the efforts to involve other international organizations and multilateral financial institutions in the fight against drugs. Some expressed their approval of the initiative taken by UNDCP in establishing a coordinating mechanism for eastern and central Europe in the field of drug control and requested that cooperation in that area be further strengthened in view of the emergence of new drug trafficking routes through those countries. It was noted that consideration could be given to applying similar initiatives in other regions. Other laudable initiatives included the efforts by UNDCP to actively involve society at large, in particular non-governmental organizations, in the fight against drugs.

11. Commenting on the budget presentation for the biennium 1992-1993 and the initial programme budget estimates for the biennium 1994-1995, several speakers expressed the concern of their Governments over the depletion of the resources of the Fund by the end of the biennium 1994-1995. Although they agreed that the Fund should not maintain large unused reserves, they considered it counterproductive for the programme budget of UNDCP to be subject to considerable fluctuations owing to its dependence on contributions from a limited number of donors. In this context, some representatives pointed out that the commitment by the donor countries, the capacity demonstrated by UNDCP to implement the project activities and the Executive Director's efforts to attract increased resources were decisive and closely interrelated factors. It was stated that it was the shared responsibility of all States to ensure predictability and adequacy of the level of resources committed to combat drug abuse and illicit traffic through the Fund.

12. The progress made by UNDCP in formulating master plans was welcomed. The view was expressed that integrating master plans into the United Nations country strategy note would further enhance their effectiveness and bring drug control into a broad development perspective. One speaker suggested that UNDCP should develop model projects for drug control activities.

13. One speaker expressed the appreciation of her Government for the frank and open discussion on the problems of project implementation. She suggested that the difficulties encountered and strategies for avoiding such difficulties should be analysed in more detail by UNDCP.

14. Some speakers stated that regional cooperation was imperative in fighting drug-related problems. They called on UNDCP to strengthen its activities in several subregions, particularly in central, south-east and south-west Asia, the Near and Middle East and eastern Europe. Several speakers welcomed the decision to establish field offices in those subregions. One speaker drew the attention of the Commission to the limited resources allocated to Africa and called on UNDCP to accelerate project execution and to increase the resources allocated to that region.

15. The representative of the United States of America stated that his Government's support for UNDCP was underscored by its having increased its contribution for the fiscal year 1993 to 6.2 million United States dollars, as UNDCP had demonstrated both success in its programmes and foresight. The observer for Denmark informed the Commission of the decision of his Government to increase its contributions to UNDCP from 3 million Danish kroner (about US$ 440,000) in 1992 to DKr 6 million (about US$ 880,000) in 1993, to be regarded as a general-purpose contribution. The observer for Austria said that his Government had decided to increase its contribution from 1.7 million schillings (about US$ 140,000) in 1993 to nearly S 6.7 million (about US$ 555,000) in 1994.

16. At its 1094th meeting, on 17 December 1993, the Commission adopted, as orally amended, a revised draft resolution entitled "Final programme budget and performance report for the biennium 1992-1993 and initial programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme" (E/CN.7/1993/L.29/Rev.1), sponsored by Belgium, on behalf of the States members of the European Community, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Hungary, Mexico, Peru, Poland, Sweden, Uruguay and Venezuela. For the text of the resolution see chapter IV below.

Chapter III

ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION AND ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

A. Opening and duration of the session

17. The Commission, pursuant to Council decision 1993/248, held its reconvened thirty-sixth session at Vienna from 16 to 17 December 1993 in order to consider agenda item 7, entitled "Administrative and budgetary matters". Three plenary meetings (1092nd-1094th) were held. UNDCP served the Commission as secretariat. The representative of Poland, who had been designated Acting Chairman of the Commission pursuant to rule 17

of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council (E/5975/Rev.1), opened the session. He invited the Commission, pursuant to rule 19 of the rules of procedure, to elect new officers to take the place of those officers who had ceased to be representatives of their Governments.

B. Attendance

18. The session was attended by the representatives of 45 States members of the Commission (Gabon, Ghana, Jamaica, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Senegal and Yugoslavia were not represented), by observers for 33 other States and by representatives of 2 specialized agencies, 1 intergovernmental organization and 16 non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (see annex I).

C. Election of officers

19. At its 1092nd meeting, on 16 December 1993, the Commission, in order to fill the offices that had been vacated, elected Bappah M. Jama'are (Nigeria) Chairman, Seyed M. Arastou (Islamic Republic of Iran) Vice-Chairman and Alvaro Del Pozo Carafa (Bolivia) Rapporteur.

20. The Chairman, the Executive Director of UNDCP and the Deputy Executive Director of UNDCP and Director of the Division for Treaty Implementation and Support Services also addressed the Commission at its opening meeting.

D. Documentation before the Commission

21. At the opening of the session, the representatives of France and Spain drew attention to the tardiness of much of the documentation for the reconvened session (see annex II), some of which had become available, even in the working languages of the Commission, only the day before or at the opening of the session. The representative of Spain stated that, in addition, the addendum to one document was not available at all in three of the official languages. Later, the representative of Belgium, speaking on behalf of the European Community, and the representative of Mexico, speaking on behalf of the Latin American and Caribbean Group of States, re-emphasized the need for early availability of documentation in all languages.

E. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its reconvened thirty-sixth session

22. At its 1094th meeting, on 17 December 1993, the Commission adopted the report on its reconvened thirty-sixth session (E/CN.7/1993/L.1/Add.11 and E/CN.7/1993/L.1/Add.12) as orally amended.

Chapter IV

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSION AT ITS RECONVENED THIRTY-SIXTH SESSION

23. At its reconvened thirty-sixth session, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs adopted the following resolution:

Resolution 14 (XXXVI)

Final programme budget and performance report for the biennium 1992-1993 and initial programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme*

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Bearing in mind the administrative and financial functions entrusted to it by the General Assembly in its resolution 46/185 C, section XVI, paragraph 2, of 20 December 1991,

Recalling its resolutions 12 (XXXVI) and 13 (XXXVI) of 7 April 1993,

Having considered the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme containing the proposed final programme budget and performance report for the biennium 1992-1993 and the proposed initial programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, 1/

Noting that the level of general-purpose funds amounts to less than one third of the total funds received during the bienniums 1992-1993 and 1994-1995, as indicated in the financial statement for the two bienniums,

Reaffirming the leadership and coordinating role of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the necessity of close cooperation with relevant United Nations bodies and international organizations, in order to increase available resources for drug control,

1. Commends the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme for his efforts to implement the approved format and methodology for the programme budget for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme;

2. Takes into consideration the conclusions and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and urges the Executive Director to duly take them into account in the elaboration of the first revision of the

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[*] See paragraph 16 above.

programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995 and the outline for the biennium 1996-1997;

3. *Reaffirms* the guidelines for the preparation and presentation of the budget proposals as set out in paragraph 3 of its resolution 13 (XXXV) of 15 April 1992 and in paragraph 2 of its resolution 13 (XXXVI);

4. *Requests* the Executive Director to establish in future budgetary proposals a clearer relation between the strategic priorities described in the Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session and the various programmes and projects supported by the Fund;

5. *Also requests* the Executive Director to present to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, at its thirty-eighth session, his views on how to generate adequate income for the implementation of the activities of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, including project activities of the Programme, as well as an assessment of the medium- and the long-term prospects for increasing the level of general-purpose contributions;

6. *Approves* the final budget estimates for the biennium 1992-1993, totalling 158,876,900 United States dollars, and the performance report for the biennium 1992-1993, totalling 149,012,500 dollars, for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in accordance with the following programme areas:

	Final budget	Performance report
	(United States dollars)	
Headquarters		
Policy-making organs	304 500	78 400
Executive direction and management	2 014 200	1 961 800
Programme of work	7 298 900	7 173 000
Programme support	3 802 400	3 520 400
Field operations	9 601 600	9 502 300
Project activities	135 855 300	126 776 600

7. *Also approves* the initial programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995, totalling 187,889,300 dollars, for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in accordance with the following programme areas:

	(*United States dollars*)
Headquarters	
Policy-making organs	126 100
Executive direction and management	2 927 000
Programme of work	7 878 000
Programme support	4 105 400
Field operations	12 838 500
Project activities	160 014 300

8. *Takes note* of the distribution of resources between the regions and sectors and between objects of expenditure as proposed in the initial programme budget for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme;

9. *Requests* the Executive Director to review the proposed distribution of resources at the headquarters of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in the biennium 1994-1995, to enhance programme delivery and cost-effectiveness and to report accordingly;

10. *Also requests* the Executive Director, in view of the potential difficulties in fully financing the proposed programme in the biennium 1994-1995, to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its thirty-eighth session on how he intends to balance the financial situation by the end of the biennium within the resources available at the time;

11. *Encourages* the Executive Director to continue his efforts to improve the presentation of the programme budget for the Fund.

1/ E/CN.7/1993/14 and Corr.1.

Annex I

ATTENDANCE

Members

Australia: Ronald Walker, Jeff Hart

Bahamas: A. Missouri Sherman-Peter

Belgium: Vicomte G. Vilain XIIII, Line Vreven, Willy de Meyer

Bolivia: Alvaro Del Pozo Carafa

Bulgaria: Rossen Popov

Canada: Marilyn White, Peter E. McRae

Chile: José Miguel de la Cruz Cross, Gustavo Villalobos Sepúlveda, Marcelo Aguirre Dumay, Roberto Alvarez Henríquez

China: Chen Shiqiu, Huang Yongan, Yang Xiuju

Colombia: Guillermo Orjuela Bermeo, María Teresa Betancur de González, Astrid Valladares Martínez, Adriana Mendoza Agudelo

Czech Republic: Jan Prusak, Petr Vacek

Ecuador: Leonardo Arízaga

Egypt: Abdel Khalek Eltahawy, M. Wagdy Abouzeid

France: Marcel Tremeau, Daniel Labrosse, Eliane Rinaldo

Gambia: Lamin Kiti Jabang, Baba Cherno Jagne

Germany: Alfred Protz, Lothar Koch, Gerda Buchalla

Hungary: Katalin Szomor, Gyózó Somogyi

India: Joginder Singh, A.M. Gondane

Indonesia: Agus Tarmidzi, Amin Rianom, Ghaffar Fadyl, I. Gusti A. Wesaka Puja

Iran (Islamic Republic of): Seyed Mojtaba Arastou, Esmaeil Afshari

Italy: Corrado Taliani, Alberto Schepisi, Vittorio Manno

Japan: Kunisada Kume, Kenji Tanaka, Tadanori Inomata, Kunio Nakamura, Soichiro Isobe

Malaysia: A.M. Shahrom

Mexico: Everardo Suárez Amezcua, Julián Ventura Valero

Morocco: Mohamed Rida El Fassi, Ahmed El Ghernougui

Netherlands: Enrik C.H.A. Plug

Nicaragua: Xavier Argüello H., Sonia Roa

Nigeria: Bappah Muhammad Jama'are, Simeon A. Adekanye, H. Jega, Yusufu Yoksa Dibal, M.I. Omuso

Norway: Kjell Seeberg

Pakistan: Dil Jan Khan, Farman Ullah

Peru: Igor Velázquez Rodríguez, José Antonio García, Peter Camino Cannock

Philippines: Reynaldo O. Arcilla, Victoria S. Bataclan, Faith P. Bautista

Poland: Ireneusz Matela, Jaroslaw Pietrusiewicz

Republic of Korea: See-Young Lee, Kie-Cheon Lee

Russian Federation: Yuri V. Zaitsev, V.V. Kouptsov, Mikhail P. Beliakov, B. S. Avramenko, N.O. Khlestov

Spain: Carlos Sáenz de Tejada, Mónica Suárez Cardona

Sweden: Anita Gradin, Marie Sjölander, Johanna Brismar Skoog

Switzerland: Paul J. Dietschy, Hans-Rudolf Hodel, Christine Unsinn

Syrian Arab Republic: Ali Al-Darbouli

Thailand: Thippawan Piampanyasin

Tunisia: Habib Ammar, Nidhal Jedda, Ridha Belhedi

Turkey: Balkan Kizildeli, Attila Uzer, Omür Solendil, Mustafa Gürbüz

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: Peter Storr, James Rawlinson

United States of America: Jane E. Becker, Thomas G. Martin, Eric E. Svendsen, Kathleen Wilkinson

Uruguay: José D. Lissidini, Carlos Bentancour

Venezuela: Iris Ramírez de Dombrowski, Richard Espinoza Lobo

States Members of the United Nations represented by observers

Algeria, Armenia, Austria, Bahrain, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Costa Rica, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Nepal, Oman, Panama, Paraguay, Portugal, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Sudan, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Yemen

States not Members of the United Nations represented by observers

Holy See

United Nations Secretariat

Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, United Nations International Drug Control Programme

United Nations bodies

International Narcotics Control Board

Specialized agencies

World Health Organization, United Nations Industrial Development Organization

Intergovernmental organizations represented by observers

Commission of the European Communities

Non-governmental organizations

Category I: International Federation of Business and Professional Women, Soroptimist International, Zonta International

Category II: Arab Lawyers Union, Association for the Study of the World Refugee Problem, Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of Catholic Charities), International Association of Judges, International Association of Penal Law, International Council on Alcohol and Addictions, International Federation of University Women, Italian Centre of Solidarity, Lions International - The International Association of Lions Clubs, Pax Romana (International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs) (International Movement of Catholic Students), World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations

Roster: European Union of Women

Annex II

LIST OF DOCUMENTS BEFORE THE COMMISSION AT ITS RECONVENED THIRTY-SIXTH SESSION

Document symbol	Title or description
E/CN.7/1993/13	Administrative and budgetary matters: note by the Secretariat
E/CN.7/1993/14 and Corr.1	Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme: proposed final programme budget and performance report for the biennium 1992-1993 and proposed initial programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995: report of the Executive Director
E/CN.7/1993/14/ Add.1 and Corr.1	Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme: proposed final programme budget and performance report for the biennium 1992-1993 and proposed initial programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995: addendum to the report of the Executive Director
E/CN.7/1993/15	Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme: programme support cost arrangement: note by the Executive Director
E/CN.7/1993/16	Implementation of General Assembly resolution 47/199, entitled "Triennial policy review of operational activities for development within the United Nations system": note by the Secretariat
E/CN.7/1993/17	Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme: proposed final programme budget and performance report for the biennium 1992-1993 and proposed initial programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995: report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions
E/CN.7/1993/L.27	Final programme budget and performance report for the biennium 1992-1993 and initial programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme: draft resolution submitted by Mexico and Sweden
E/CN.7/1993/L.28	Final programme budget and performance report for the biennium 1992-1993 and initial programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme: draft resolution submitted by Belgium, on behalf of the States members of the European Community

E/CN.7/1993/L.29	Final programme budget and performance report for the biennium 1992-1993 and initial programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme: proposed combined text of draft resolutions E/CN.7/1993/L.27 and E/CN.7/1993/L.28
E/CN.7/1993/L.29/ Rev.1	Final programme budget and performance report for the biennium 1992-1993 and initial programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme: revised draft resolution submitted by Belgium, on behalf of the States members of the European Community, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Hungary, Mexico, Peru, Poland, Sweden, Uruguay and Venezuela
E/CN.7/1993/L.30	Final programme budget and performance report for the biennium 1992-1993 and initial programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme: amendment to the proposed combined text of draft resolutions E/CN.7/1993/L.27 and E/CN.7/1993/L.28 (draft resolution E/CN.7/1993/L.29), submitted by Japan

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